JACK BRAND PILSENER
BREWED FROM THE FINEST ENGLISH HOPS.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.
B. SMYTH & Co. LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,888—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1900.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	31st Mar.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	7th April,
* CLYDE	4099	E. Street	14th "
M. L. CHINA	7899	T. S. Angus	21st "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	28th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th May.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	12th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	K. H. Gordon	19th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	26th "
M.L. SOBRAON	7210	L. M. Wibmer	2nd June.
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	9th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5254	J. F. Jephson	16th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Le don	23rd "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langborne	30th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th March, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX*	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st April. 1900.
* AMPHITRITE	C. Costanzo	3,320	15th April. 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st May, 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st June 1900.

* Saloon fare to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 375.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Morovich	8,044	20th April, 1900.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Feliner	4,235	15th May, 1900.
SILESIA	G. Verona	5,195	15th June, 1900.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,050.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
A Steamer			25th April 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 28th Mar. 1900

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	12th April, 1900.
YARRA	4,255	X	10th May, 1900.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	7th June, 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,249 tons, Captain Schmitz to sail on or about the 4th April, 1900, for weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 30th March, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 3rd April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 29th March, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR POREBUNDER, SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 31st March.

FOR KARACHI, ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "INDIA," 4,074 tons, on or about 14th April.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 28th March, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of Interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Family employes, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied, CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA, Old Court House Street

EASTERN EXPRESS.

SPECIALLY organized for the conveyance of packages, between India and the United Kingdom at a through rate, inclusive of all charges except Insurance and duty.

Parcels, without limit of weight, are conveyed from Bombay or Karachi to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom at

6 annas per pound.

Parcels are conveyed to the Ports of London and Liverpool only at the rate of

3 annas per pound.

For large parcels and packages Messrs. LATHAM & Co. recommend their established and well-known

HOME EXPRESS,

as being the most economical and comprehensive mode of despatch. Full particulars of which will be furnished on application.

CARGO SHIPMENTS undertaken at especially reduced rates by Mail, Regular Lines, and Cargo Steamers, particulars of Sailing of which can be obtained from Messrs. Latham & Co.'s Monthly Shipping Circular, or by application.

INDO-AMERICAN EXPRESS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. have also completed arrangements enabling them to accept Parcels for transmission to New York at the rate of

Rs. 2 per cubic foot,

Inclusive of Freight and all Shipping Charges.

Particulars as to free delivery charges in New York and parcel rates to any interior town of the United States to be had on application.

LATHAM & Co.,
Shipping and Forwarding Agents.

BOMBAY;
MARKUR'S BUILDINGS,
Apollo Street, Fort

KARACHI:
Bunder Road.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.

TRAVELLERS TO ALL COUNTRIES

MAY OBTAIN A COMPLETE OUTFIT AT

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

TRUNKS AND PORTMANTEAUX,
GLADSTONE BAGS,
SUIT CASES AND UNIFORM CASES,
DRESSING CASES AND BAGS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
COURIER BAGS AND BRIEF BAGS,
SOILED LINEN BAGS,
RUG STRAPS,
MAUDS AND TRAVELLING RUGS,
CARDIGAN JACKETS AND VESTS,
GENTLEMEN'S UNDERCLOTHING,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
STRAW AND FELT HATS,
TRAVELLING CAPS,
SLEEPING SUITS,
INDIA RUBBER GOODS,
DECK CHAIRS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
DECK SHOES.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper.
Price Rs. 25-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

		Rs.	a.	p.			Rs.	a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	2	0	0	ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	1	0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	12	0	PEKOE	"	0	14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	8	0	PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	0	12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	4	0	SOUCHONG	"	0	10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. **N. B. DANTRA & CO.,** Established 1887.

TEA MERCHANTS,
33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WATCHES.

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIMEKEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL.—

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Cmpaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	55	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalled Wrist Watch with Strap, the Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER.—

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Compaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case.	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Crystal face case	100	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Hunting case	115	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Half Hunting case	125	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING, and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

SWISS WATCH MANUFACTURERS.

ALL REQUIRING an accurate, elegant and durable TIMEKEEPER should select a WATCH of our MANUFACTURE and bearing our NAME and TRADE MARK.

They are obtainable through any dealer in India or Burma, or direct from our head office for the East.

22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.

We won in open competition at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84, the only GOLD MEDAL which was awarded for the actual manufacturing of SWISS WATCHES.

FAVRE LEUBA AND COMPANY,
HEAD OFFICE.
22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA OVER 40 YEARS.

NEW AGENTS WANTED.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY
FOR Rs. 3,000.
PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.	
At age 20,	Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25,	Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30,	Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35,	Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40,	Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45,	Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES

Absolute Security.

* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.

* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.

90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.

Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.

Lapsed policies revived without fine.

Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.

Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.

Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.

Immediate payment of Claims.

Non-forfeitable though Suicide.

Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.

* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS AND TOURISTS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. receive and store Surplus Baggage and re-ship the same.

Articles of Indian Art manufacture received and packed securely for transit.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. being directly represented at all the principal European, American, and Australian ports by thoroughly reliable Agents, all packages entrusted to their care will be expeditiously and economically cleared and despatched on arrival at destination.

If desired, passengers can be met on arrival by Messrs. LATHAM & Co.'s Agents.

BOMBAY,
MARKUR'S BUILDINGS,
Apollo Street, Fort.

KARACHI,
Bunder Road.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR

FOR SALE.

ONE new English built half C. springs canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for a single or pair of horses.

One new English built C. under spring canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood and with patent foot brake.

One new English built stylish light VICTORIA, suitable for a single horse.

English built second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style ear furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made TO ORDER.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. M. S. ECLIPSE NIGGER MINSTREL TROUPE.

GRAND PERFORMANCES
AT THE
NOVELTY THEATRE
ON
MONDAY, APRIL 2ND AND TUESDAY, APRIL 3RD, AT 9 P.M.
In aid of
NAVAL BRIGADE BRANCH TRANSVAAL WAR FUND.
Under the Distinguished Patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
H. E. REAR-ADMIRAL BOSANQUET
AND
BRIG-GENL. VENTRIS.
A New Musical Burlesque entitled
BLUE-EYED SUSAN
by the ECLIPSE DRAMATIC COMPANY.
PRICES—Rs. 3, 2, and 1.
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform half Price to 2nd and 3rd Seats.
Plan at KNIGHT WAYMOUTH & Co., Apollo Bunder.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "MUKE MARU," Captain S. KAWAMURO, 13,323 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on the 3rd April.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.

Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 24th March, 1900.

BOMBAY CLUB.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members will be held in this Club, on THURSDAY, the 5th April, 1900, at 6 P.M., to consider a proposal brought forward by the Committee regarding the ENTRANCE FEE.

STEWART L. MACNAGHTEN,
Hon. Secretary.

THE IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.

WE, the undersigned, have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES for the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY and are now prepared to receive all renewal Premiums and transact Fire Business at Current Rates.

T. H. MOORE & Co.,
Chief Representatives.

Bombay, 28th March, 1900.

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.

FOR HIGH CLASS INEXPENSIVE FURNITURE. ILLUSTRATIONS FREE.

MY wife ANNIE CAROLINE having left my home of her own will, leaving no trace of her self, I positively decline to be responsible for her liabilities. This advertisement is at suggestion of the police, who have made all search.

RICHARD J. CHRISTIAN.

28th March, 1900.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SMALL CAUSES COURT, BOMBAY.
SUIT No. 479-19127 OF 1899.

DHARMA MUGA, VEERCHAND ANANDA and BHANA MUGA, trading as DHARMA MUGA AND COMPANY .... Plaintiffs,

vs.

BALAJI NARAYAN BHISEY .... Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property, dated 12th day of March, 1900, the Sheriff has been directed TO SELL all the right, title and interest of the Defendant abovenamed in the following property, at the instance of the Plaintiffs abovenamed.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with a dwelling house, building or messuage standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Lohar Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring 165 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector of Land Revenue old No. 1199, new No. 6845, old survey No. 1143, and new survey No. 1772, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C. Ward, No. 999, and Street Nos. 203 and 205, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the house of Sadanand Trimbuck Kale, on or towards the South by the said Lohar Street, on or towards the East by the house of Vishwanath Kashinath Baundari, and on or towards the West by the house of Dhobhi Keshav Dayal.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claim on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 10th day of April, 1900, lodge in my Office a statement verified by oath, solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges—Dated this 19th day of March, 1900.

N. C. MACLEOD,
Assistant Commissioner.

REMEMBER

MADON, SONS & CO.,

For Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Toilet requisites and all articles

CONNECTED WITH PHARMACY.

Up-country orders promptly attended to and carefully executed on the same day the order is received. Prices moderate, and compare favourably with other houses in Trade in India.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
Carnac Road, BOMBAY, Market,
OPPOSITE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

NOVELTY IN LIQUEURS.
CHERRY WHISKY.

IMPORTED FOR THE
FIRST TIME IN INDIA.
APPLY TO
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA, BOMBAY.
SUPPLIERS BY THE BOTTLE.
DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
NO. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF SHAIKALLY JANJIKER STREET OR BHUNDARWADA ROAD.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 29th March, 1900, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises, by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Shamjibhai Akhai, by virtue of an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 14th April, 1897, the following landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuages, tenements, chawls, or range of buildings thereon, situate on the south side of Shaikally Janjiker Street or Bhundarwada Road, at Bombay, in the Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and forty-six square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 351, and new No. 8204, old survey No. 775, and new survey No. 2337, and which said messuages are now assessed by the Municipality under B ward No. 1 545, and street Nos. 67 and 265-69, and are bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage and the property of Khimjee Jeewa, on the west by the old Bengalpoora Street, on the north by the said Shaikally Janjiker Street or Bhundarwada Road, and on the south by a mosque and which said property is now occupied by the said mortgagor and his tenants. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jamsetjee, and Rustomjee, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 28th March, 1900.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PEG MEASURES.—Reversible. Full "Peg" one side, half "peg" the other. Britannia Metal, Rs. 5-8. Electro-plate on Nickel Silver, gilt inside, Rs. 9-8. Sterling Silver, gilt inside in leather covered, velvet lined case, Rs. 28-8.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

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"VERMITE" is used by the ADMIRALTY (both ashore and afloat) WAR OFFICE, all Passenger Steamship, Companies, and leading Hotels, Restaurants, Clubs, &c. Per box, Ans. 14.—Sold by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SIX for Rs. 24-0.—Gent's Soft-Fronted Shirts, in the Best Oxford Gauze Matte, made to special order in White, Pink, Pale Blue, Heliotrope and Green ASQUITH and LORD, Shirt Specialists, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE of Captain W. A. CUPPAGE'S Valuable Furniture, Piano Glass and Crockeryware, Platedware, &c., at the "Olive Lodge," Wanby Road, Fort, TO-DAY, at 1 p.m.

LADY CYCLISTS should inspect the SWIFT before buying elsewhere. Splendid value.—W. H. THORN and Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay and Secunderabad.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay, and by Mr. J.C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

THE Giant Patent PHŒNIX with 48 Harmonium Steel Reeds and 6 Metal Tunes and case complete, Rs. 150. Never imported into India before. A powerful Hand Organ suitable for Dance or Dancing Halls—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WANTED.—BOOKS 2nd hand or new on ARCHITECTURE. Send list with prices to "J. H.," care of Thos. Cook & Son, Bombay.

FLAT.—WANTED immediately small Flat, Colaba Causeway or neighbourhood. Address stating rent.—"G." care of this Office.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Wanted, two clever positive workers—Platinotype and Silver, only competent men need apply—MANAGER, RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—The THIRD FLOOR of PHEROZE BUILDING, next to Yacht Club Chambers commanding excellent view. For Rent and other particulars apply to Mr. ARDESHIR BHICAJI PATELL, care of Messrs. A. Bhicaji & Co., Apollo Bunder.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW at MATHERAN.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

"A GOOD NAME AT HOME is a Tower of Strength Abroad." This truth has been perfectly verified by the history of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS which effected their first cures in Bombay and India, where they are made and where they still have the largest sale. They are universally recognised as the best remedies for Malarious, Bilious, and Influenza fevers and mild forms of Plague. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills, and Batliwalla & Co's. Choleral are sold every where at Re. 1 per bottle, less trade discount. Sole Manufacturer, Dr. BATLIWALLA, Warli, Dadar and Bombay.

BROMIDE ENLARGEMENTS Rs. 10! only. The "Speciality" 11×8, Mounted 18×14, Likeness guaranteed. Superior finish. Send originals to DEL TUFO and Co., Mount Road, Madras.

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100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 14 per year including Postage.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings Charing Cross, London.

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DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English Indian Designs or made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

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VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness, (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
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Examination and Certificate	10
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CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN Supplied &c.

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Proprietor—F. PELITI.

The Hotel re-opens for the season on the 15th March, 1900.

NOTICE—Owing to the increasing popularity of the Hotel, CHEV. F. PELITI has found it necessary to build a NEW BLOCK called LYTTON BLOCK, Consisting of 18 suites of rooms, and has the pleasure in stating it will be ready for occupation in April.

The Hotel is entirely under European supervision and is renowned for the Excellent Cuisine of which a First Class French Chef is in charge.

TERMS
FOR SUITE OF ROOMS IN

NEW & EAST BLOCK.	WEST BLOCK.	MAYO BLOCK.
Each suite consisting of bed-room, dress-room & bath-room per diem Rs. 7.	Each suite consisting of sitting-room, bed-room, dressing-room and bath-room. Occupied by one person per diem Rs. 8. Ditto by two persons, per diem Rs. 13.	Specially Recommended for Families. Each suite consisting of large sitting-room, bed-room, dressing-room and bath-room. Occupied by one or two persons, per diem Rs. 16.

Some superior rooms, all handsomely furnished, available in Main Block.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO
F. PELITI,
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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

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JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
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NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
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COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
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In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

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SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasis guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 115,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

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FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on Application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£300,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Eliya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.
SUB-AGENCY:—MURREE, (April to October.)
CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.
RESERVE FUND...— „ 1,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—
For 2 months, at 5 per cent. per annum.
For 3 months, at 6 per cent. per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st February, 1900.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„	12,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„	7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Fransisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Teutsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK. The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

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Manager.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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A DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE ON THE MODERN AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY IN MEN including Premature Exhaustion and Loss of Vital Energy, with other allied affections, by local absorption. Revised and in progress, with the most advanced researches in the subject. Sent in a plain sealed envelope free of charge. E. NORTON, [illegible] CHANCERY LANE, LONDON ENGLAND. [illegible]

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EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
POLICYHOLDERS SECURITY
NEARLY ....£ 9,000,000 Stg.
EVERY INFORMATION

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Secretary, Bombay Branch.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ALL
INTENDING ASSURERS
should send for the
COMPANY'S PROSPECTUS
issued as at 1st January, 1900.
REVISED AND REDUCED RATES
AND
Every Concession Possible in Life Assurance.

THE FUNDS
EXCEED
RS. 1 50,00,000.

Claims Paid Over
NINETY-FIVE LAKHS
since the Company was Established in 1874.

The Expenses of Management being Exceptionally Low, the "Oriental" is in a position to grant POLICIES with Special Benefits.

LOWEST SAFE RATES.
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY.
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Offices,
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R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF PARIS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.
Capital Reserve and Guarantee.
Francs 101,000,000 or about £4,000,000.

WE the Undersigned have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of the L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates.

TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives for Bombay.
Messrs. ZIFFO & CO.,
Chief Representatives for Calcutta.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897.
£ 13,558,989 Stg.
LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
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"KEATING'S POWDER."
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KILLS. { BUGS. FLEAS. MOTHS. BEETLES. MOSQUITOES.

KILLS. { BUGS. FLEAS. MOTHS. BEETLES. MOSQUITOES.

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
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The genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

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ASSETS EXCEED ....Rs. 10,50,00,000
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This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable a Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

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Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

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REVISED PRICES

	Gold.	Silver	Steel & Nickel.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	1?
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Re. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Morillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
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FOR PERUSAL IN THE
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ALSO
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CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast. In doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

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INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London, Liverpool and Bristol.

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE" BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

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NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA, announce that an AGENCY of their Bank will be OPENED at MADRAS, within the next week, under the charge of Mr. GEORGE MILLER of their Bombay Office.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

GLIMPSES
OF THE
EAST.

40 LOVELY PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS, comprising the most picturesque and interesting places of INDIA, BURMAH, CEYLON, and the STRAITS with full descriptive matter. Size of views, 9 1-2 in. by 7 1-2 in.

Rs. 3 only, the complete set. Paper Cover.

JUST THINK OF IT!!!

A VIEW ALBUM, containing a set of 24 views of the most prominent places in CALCUTTA, DARJEELING, and SIMLA, bound neatly in Cloth. (GILT) Covers, Size of Views, 4 in. by 4 1-2 in. Rs. 1-8 each album—A grand thing for presentation or for friends abroad. Cash or V. P. P.

TRUSTT & CO.,
145-1, Dhurumtollah Street, Calcutta.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

"LINSEED COMPOUND," Trade Mark of KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED.

"LINSEED COMPOUND," a demulcent expectorant for Coughs and Colds.

LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, digestive, corrective and agreeably aperient.

KAY'S CUE CEMENT.—Tips Billiard Cues firmly. "Your Cement is the best I have ever used."—JN. ROBERTS (Champion), 1866.

COAGULINE.—Transparent Cement for Broken Articles.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional,) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 57m. Sun sets, 6h. 13m. High water, 10-10m., 10-28a. Low water, 3-50m., 3-56a.
Examination of Articled Clerks, High Court.
Sale of Work, S. P. G. Mission House, opposite Byculla Club.
J. N. Petit Institute, Annual Meeting, 5-30 p.m.
Bombay University Senate, 5-15 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening at 5 o'clock.

CHATRE'S CIRCUS.—The manager of Chatre's Circus wires to us from Meiktila:—"Presentation of medal to Professor Chatre by the public of Mandalay on the 24th, please take note and oblige."

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.—The weekly meeting of the Standing Committee was held yesterday under the presidency of Dr. N. N. Katrak; but the business disposed of was of no particular interest.

BOMBAY LADIES' BRANCH NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—A lecture will be given by the Lord Bishop of Bombay on "H. M. the Queen-Empress," this afternoon, at 4-45, at the residence of Mrs. Crowe, the Ridge.

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM LIBRARY.—The 13th and 14th annual general meeting of the Anjuman-i-Islam Reading Room and Library will be held at the Library Hall, to-morrow, at 5-30 p.m., under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Justice Budruddin Tyabjee.

A SALE OF WORK.—Yesterday afternoon, Lady Jenkins opened a sale of work in the S. P. G. Mission House, Bellasis Road, held for the benefit of Women's Mission Association. The house and its surroundings were prettily decorated for the occasion, and the place was illuminated in the evening. The articles exposed for sale were as numerous as they were attractive, and found a large number of purchasers. Among the ladies, who kindly assisted at the function, were Mrs. MacArthur, Mrs. Ledgard, Miss Hand, Mrs. Blackburn-Cane, Mrs. Rhenius, Mrs. Birt, Mrs. Gunry, and others. The sale will be continued to-day.

THIEF AT A PRAYER HALL.—Alibhoy Munji, a merchant, went on Tuesday evening, to a Madressa (prayer hall), in Samuel Street, to say his evening prayers. He took off his sudria, which contained a gold watch and chain, of the value of Rs. 475, and placed it on a nail in the hall. After the prayers were over, he went to put on his sudria and found that the gold watch and chain had been stolen from its pocket. He reported the theft to the police, who, upon an inquiry, arrested one Josub Jamal at Dadur and recovered the whole property from him. The man Josub Jamal was this morning charged before Mr. S. B. Spencer, at the Mazagon Police Court, with theft of the watch and chain. The case was remanded.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.—At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, gave his decision in the case, in which J. A. De Souza, a telephone clerk in the Central Telegraph Office, charged Kakalbhoy Bhanji, Hurjivan Becher and Karunashankar Mulji with defamation. Mr. De Quadros, pleader, prosecuted; while Mr. Smetham, solicitor, and Messrs. S. B. Kapadia and Velinkar, pleaders defended the accused. The facts of the case have already been reported. Evidence for the prosecution having been recorded, the magistrate remarked that the evidence was not so satisfactory as to justify him in calling upon the accused to make their defence. It appeared from the evidence that the complainant had communicated certain telegraphic messages through telephone to the accused, and some delay had been caused. The accused was discharged.

FATAL FALL INTO A DRY DOCK.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Kooshna Dawoo, a carpenter, aged about sixty years. The deceased resided in a chawl at Koliwada, Mazagon. On the 21st February last, deceased and several other carpenters were engaged in shoring up a steamer in the Merewether Dry Dock. About 7 a.m. that day Kooshna took up a wooden wedge and was going down the steps of the dock with it in his hands. Suddenly his foot slipped and he fell down to the bottom of the dock. When picked up, the deceased was unconscious and bleeding from a wound on the top of his head. He was carried up and placed in a dooly and removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he died on Tuesday. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THEFT AT THE WARI BUNDER GOODS YARD.—Before Mr. S. B. Spencer, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Succaram Manaji and Mahadeo Raoji were charged by Mr. Dillon, of the G. I. P Railway Police, with stealing a bag of rice, of the value of Rs. 7-8, the property of Gungaram Raghoo, a dealer in rice, having his place of business at Mandvie. A few days ago a consignment of rice was awaiting despatch at the Wari Bunder goods yard. On the morning of the 24th instant, a railway policeman doing duty at the railway yard, saw the two accused coming out of the yard with something in their hands. His suspicions were aroused and he followed the men, as far as Null Bazar, where they placed the bundle on the ground. The sepoy then went up to them and asked them what the bundle contained. He opened the bundle and found it contained a quantity of rice. He put them under arrest and on an inquiry ascertained that during the previous night the two men cut open a bag of rice and carried off a portion of its contents. The first accused, who was an old offender, was sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment and the second to two months' like punishment. The quantity of rice was ordered to be returned to the complainant.

THE DECCAN BANK FRAUDS CASE.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday afternoon, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case in which Superintendent McDermot charged Raoji N. Purulekar, Vishnu N. Parulekar, Krishnaji N. Parulekar, Balkrishna Tatia Desai and Hari Suryaji Desai with criminal breach of trust, misappropriation and falsification of accounts, was again called on for hearing. Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Davur, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. N Moos, of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, solicitors, and Mr. Velinkar, pleader, defended the accused.

Mr. Nicholson said since the last hearing of the case he had assumed charge of the prosecution as Public Prosecutor. The papers in connection with the case had been laid before him only the day previous, and he asked for a postponement of the case. The case was of an intricate character and it was necessary for him to consider the whole evidence before he could make up his mind as to what charges should be made against the accused. He would also have to consider whether it would be necessary for him to call further evidence before charges were framed.

Mr. Davur opposed the application, which, he submitted, was made too late. It was positive, misapplication of justice to keep the accused in custody any longer. The evidence for the prosecution had been laid before the court and it remained for the latter to frame charges and commit the accused to the Hight Court. It would be monstrous to postpone the commitment of the case to the Sessions which met in June next.

Mr. Velinkar, who represented the last four accused, supported Mr. Davur's contentions.

The magistrate, in disposing of the matter remarked that it was necessary in the interests of justice to grant the postponement asked for. His worship adjourned the case to the 10th proximo, and ordered the accused to be liberated on reduced bail, the amounts fixed for each of the accused being respectively Rs. 3,000, Rs. 5,000, Rs. 2,000, Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,000.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

THE Bengal National Chamber of Commerce has passed a couple of resolutions in connection with the plague in Calcutta. The one draws the attention of the Chairmen of the Municipality to the urgent necessity of cleaning the streets. The other suggests that the bedding and apparel of plague patients should not be burned in the public thoroughfares. Both resolutions are impertinent. The Chairman has long ago realised the necessity of keeping the streets clean. That they are not clean is due to the natives themselves, who insist on throwing refuse into the roadway at all hours. As for the burning of infected clothing, this must be done at once and under the eyes of the plague officials. Otherwise it would, we may rest assured, never be done at all. The fact that the National Chamber should pass such resolutions at such a time proves the absolute inability of the native mind to grasp the essentials of a new situation. They must offer suggestions to those in authority but not to their ignorant countrymen, whose perversity is at the root of all this disquietude about the plague. Nowhere have the people been treated with greater consideration than in Bengal.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50 of all Tobacconists.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY.)

MURDER OF TWO DEFENCELESS WOMEN.

IMPERATRIX VS. RAMJEE KAYAM.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. T. D. Fry, acting Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who, on the 9th February last, convicted the accused of murder and sentenced him to death. Mr. M. N. Mehta appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused, a mill-hand, aged 25, a Mussulman Shekh, was charged with murder in that he, on the 3rd December last, at Ahmedabad, caused the death of Nurbibi, wife of Ibrahim Chandgee, and of Bibi Jan, wife of Mahomed Abdula. Mr. Fry said the medical evidence left no doubt that the two women were savagely stabbed to death. The case for the Crown was that the accused suspected the deceased women of complicity in the flight of his wife, who had left him, and that he committed the murders from motives of revenge. The accused had made a full confession. There was also the deposition of Bibi Jan taken before her death, and evidence as to the production by the accused of the knife with which the murders were alleged to have been committed. Abdula, a witness, stated that he heard a cry from the house of Nur Bibi, that, on going to the compound, he saw Nur Bibi lying on the ground in the house and saw the accused stab Bibi Jan; that he ran away on the accused threatening him with his knife; and that he at once gave information to the police. A witness, Fatma, spoke of two persons, Piru and Mehbub, having been standing in front of the house and having run away with the accused. Bibi Jan, in her deposition said that three men had entered the house; that the accused had stabbed her; and that Piru had held her. The accused in his confession stated, however, that he was unassisted in the commission of the murder. The witnesses agreed that the blows were inflicted by the accused alone. The latter, in his confession, described how, after satisfying himself that Nur Bibi and Bibi Jan had been instrumental in causing his wife's flight, he killed both of them with the knife before the Court. The jury found the accused guilty of murder, but recommended him to mercy on account of his youth. The Sessions Judge said he was unable to act upon the jury's recommendation to mercy. The accused had, on mere suspicion, murdered two defenceless women. He was sentenced to death.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, confirmed the sentence of death and dismissed the appeal.

ALLEGED FRAUD IN REFUND OF TOWN DUTY.

IMPERATRIX VS. ABDULLA HAJEE ABDUL KARIM.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. P. H. Dastur, acting Second Presidency Magistrate, who, on the 6th February last, convicted the accused of having aided and abetted one Kashinath Govind in attempting to cheat, and thereby dishonestly inducing delivery of a sum of Rs. 429-4-6 by way of refund duty; and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Inverarity, with Mr. Khalil and Mr. S. M. Rele, appeared for the accused. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the Bombay Municipality.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins, in giving his judgment, said: The appellant, in this case, has been convicted of abetting an attempt to cheat, and has been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. From this conviction and sentence he has appealed. The case for the prosecution is that the appellant, with others, attempted to cheat the Bombay Municipality by claiming a refund of Town Duty, and on this footing proceedings were taken against all the accused. The Magistrate held that the guilt of the appellant alone was established, and he accordingly acquitted or discharged the rest. We have nothing to do directly now with the propriety of the Magistrate's view as to the others; we are simply concerned with the question of the appellant's guilt. I will only say that the facts were such as to fully justify the Municipality in the proceedings they took. It is unnecessary that I should recount the facts: it will suffice that I should assume an attempt to cheat the Municipality was committed, and I will consider whether the evidence is sufficient to establish the appellant's connection with this attempt. It has been conceded, and with obvious propriety, by Mr. Macpherson, that, apart from the evidence of Keshrinath, the conviction cannot with safety be sustained. Keshrinath's testimony therefore demands close examination. His testimony connects the appellant with the offence in three ways: he says (1), that the appellant came with accused 4 to the pehdi in respect of these claims; (2), that it was the appellant who went to get the anticipatory receipts signed by Haji Cassum Jackeria; and (3), that the appellant and accused 4 came to ask for payment of the Rs. 150. Now, as against this, we have the evidence of Haji Hassan Haji Jackeria, who swears that it was Ahmed, accused 4, who brought the receipts, and that the appellant simply handed them to his master for signature, and who further shows that Keshrinath cannot be believed when he says that the appellant often came with receipts. Further, it is conclusively shown by the receipt that the money was paid to accused 4 alone. Mr. Macpherson, however, has invited us to regard Keshrinath as a independent witness and to accept his testimony on these points. But after a careful consideration of the record I have come to the conclusion that it would not be safe to act on his evidence, for he appears to me to have throughout given his evidence with a manifest bias against the appellant and to have endeavoured to give the transaction a colour more favourable to his employer. There was good reason for this, for it is impossible not to see that his employer's best, if not his only line of defence, was to implicate the appellant in the offence. I have not overlooked the argument advanced before us that the probabilities point to the appellant's guilt; that without him the attempt would hardly have been possible. In my opinion, however, it is not well founded: I think the appellant's cooperation was certainly not necessary, and possibly would not have been desirable. The result is that in my opinion the conviction and sentence must be reversed. I cannot help remarking on the very long time occupied by the Magistrate in disposing of the case, for which I can find no reason in the record.

Mr. Justice Candy, who gave a separate judgment, said: There can be no doubt as to the attempt made to defraud the Municipality in respect of a claim for refund of Town Duty on 225 boxes of Bombay ghee. They were part of 337 boxes of Bombay ghee purchased by Haji Cassam Jackeria from Verji Velji, and were sent from the latter's godown straight to the docks and shipped to Jedda in the s. s. Haidari in June, 1899. The remaining 125 boxes were also sent to the docks, but they were shut out, and the export note for them (exhibit N) was not signed by the commander of the Haidari. But in respect of all the 337 cases the exports notes (N. B7, A5, A6,) stated that refund of Town Duty was claimable. This could only have been the case had the ghee been up-country ghee (Ghati ghee) imported into Bombay, and then the cases would have shown the Municipal seals affixed at the time of the import. But Virji Velji deposes that his Bombay ghee, which he sold to Haji Cassam Jackeria, and which the latter shipped to Jedda from Virji's shop or godowns, bore no Municipal seals, as must have been the case, there being no Town Duty on Bombay ghee. And yet the shed manager (Shivram Rajanna) deposed that when these cases came to the docks they all bore the Municipal seals, and to this effect he and the weighing clerk (P. Jiwanji) made, on the 20th June, necessary certificates on the export notes, N. B7, A5, A6. Shivram Rajanna was accused No. 5 before the Magistrate, but was discharged without any remark on 1st December; nor did the Magistrate make any allusion in his judgment to this part of the case. But unless Municipal seals were affixed on 337 cases in their transit between Virji Velji's godowns and the docks, the certificates on the export notes made by S. Rajanna and by P. Jiwanji must have been false. Some old seal impressions were produced as exhibits in this case; but the Magistrate has not alluded to them in his judgment, and it is impossible to understand how 337 seal impressions could have been taken off 337 genuine cases of Ghati ghee and affixed to these cases of Bombay ghee. P. Jivanji was not called as a witness. S. Rajanna was called after he had been discharged on 1st December (he was accused from 23rd August to 1st December), but there is nothing in his deposition which throws light on this question. For the purposes of the present appeal the contention, which was made both for the appellant and for the Municipality, must be taken to be correct, viz., that the person or persons who attempted to commit the fraud must have had with them in the conspiracy the officials, who at the docks falsely certified that the 337 cases bore the Municipal seals. The question then is, who did attempt to commit the fraud? There must have been two stages in the fraud—the first in June, when the export notes were presented for examination of the cases, and the next in July when the applications for refund of Town Duty were made. Now it is clear from the evidence in this case that the business in regard to procuring the export notes, showing that a refund of Town Duty would be claimed, and also the business of making applications for such refund is done by the mukadam's men in conjunction with the chittiwallas. It further appears that the receipts, showing the payment of the Town Duty, are attached to the applications for refund, quite irrespective of the fact whether the particular receipts apply to the particular cases which are exported. This is so, even though there is no attempt to defraud. Thus, as an illustration, at the same time as Haji Cassam Jackeria's firm purchased from Virji Velji 337 cases of Bombay ghee to export to Jedda, 100 cases of Ghati ghee were purchased from Virji Velji for the same export. In respect of this export and the proper application for refund of Town Duty on the same the papers, exhibits 1 to 8, show that the receipts attached in no way related to the Ghatee ghee which was actually exported. Further, these papers show that it is the mukadam's man who signs for the exporter when the export notes are prepared. As deposed by Mr. Walker (the Deputy Dock Superintendent) the mukadum comes on behalf of the chittiwalla. Of course there is nothing to prevent the exporter or his man also coming. But such is not the practice. The business is managed by the mukadam's man and the chittiwala. Now in the present case there is evidence that the exporter's man Abdulla, accused No. 3, simply went to Virji Velji's godown to weigh the goods and hand them over to the mukadam to be despatched to the docks. As Virji said:—"Abdulla comes to weigh the goods and see they are right and then orders the mukadam's man to take away." And Jusuf Mohamad, the mukadam's man, deposed that Abdulla handed over the goods to him, and he despatched to the docks, telling the cartmen to hand over to Punja, the mukadam's man at the docks. If Abdulla had taken the goods to the docks, Jusuf would not have given such directions to the cartmen The three export notes in question (A5, A6, and B7) were signed by the mukadam's man Punja for Haji Cassam; and the only evidence that Abdulla was at the docks is that of Shivram (the shed manager), whose evidence as shown above must be received with great suspicion, and that of Punja, whose evidence is equally suspicious, for he is the mukadam's man who got prepared the fradulent export notes; and he ought to have stood in the dock by the side of his fellow servant Ahmed (accused No. 4), for it was evidently these two men who actively attempted the fraud. Punja signed for Haji Cassam the export notes A5, A6, B7, while Ahmed received the Rupees 150 (advanced by the chittiwalas as part of the refund) and signed for Haji Cassam the application for refund A and B. The Magistrate did not question the accused, as provided imperatively by Section 342 of the Criminal Procedure Code; but it is evident from his judgment that the line of defence put forward by the pleaders for all the accused, except No. 3, was that they "had been deceived by Abdulla." But they could have attempted the fraud quite apart from Abdulla Possibly the chittiwallas were deceived, but that deception could have been caused by the Mukadam's men alone. That this may have been so in the present case is shown by the fact that the chittiwalas, when making the advance of Rs. 150, entered it in Haji Cassum's name in their books, and yet the receipt for the same was written and signed by the mukadam's man, Ahmed (accused No. 4). If the owner's man (Abdulla) had been present, the chittiwallas would naturally have insisted on his receipt. The only other evidence to connect Abdulla with the preparation of the export notes in June, and the application for refund in July, is the deposition of Keshrinath, a clerk employed in the chittiwalla's firm. He, of course, wished to screen his master, who was accused No. 1. The Magistrate says, if Abdulla gave the chittiwala the name of Dwarkadass Vassanji (that is the firm in whose name the Town Duty receipts were) it is quite likely that he (No. 1) was himself deceived in the matter. But Abdulla could not have known the name Dwarkadass Vassanji.—Jetha Panachand, the representative of that firm, deposed that he never heard of Haji Cassam: he never sold him any ghee. How could Abdulla have known that the chittiwallas had in their possession Town Duty in the receipts in the name of Dwarkadass Vassanji? The Magistrate says that Haji Hassam (Haji Cassam's brother) proves that it was Abdulla, who took the documents A-1 to 8, B-1 to 7 from Ahmed and had them signed by Haji Cassam. The Magistrate was mistaken. What Abdulla took from Ahmed at Haji Cassam's place, and handed to his master for signature, was the receipts A-7 and 8 and B-5 and 6, which must by the Municipal rules be signed by the exporter himself in duplicate. And if the Magistrate thought that Haji Cassam proved this, then it is equally proved that the story told by Keshrinath of Abdulla coming with Ahmed to get the refund papers prepared and Abdulla taking from the chittiwalla's office the receipts in order to obtain Haji Cassam's signature thereon cannot be true. It was Ahmed who must have gone to the chittiwallas to get the refund papers prepared (as indeed it was his business, he being mukadam's man,) and he must have taken the receipts to Haji Cassum's house, and handed them to Haji Cassam's house and handed them to Haji Kassam's sarvant (Abdulla) to get his master's signature. There is nothing in that which shows guilty knowledge on Abdulla's part. On the contrary, he knew that Ahmed was the mukadam's man whose business it was to get refunds on Ghati ghee exported and as a fact there Ghati ghee exported in that consignment on board the s.s. Haidari. And Haji Cassam was continually exporting Ghati ghee, on which refunds would be claimable. So unless Abdulla's attention was called to the details of the receipts, admitting that they were handed to him filled in, his guilty knowledge of the conspiracy cannot be assumed. A careful examination of the record shows that the whole case against Abdulla depends on the evidence of Shivram Punja and Keshrinath. The object of these men was to screen the chittiwala and mukadam's man (accused Nos. 1 and 4). How unreliable the evidence of Keshrinath is may be seen from the fact that though he admitted that the mukadam told him to get the form from the docks, he tried to bring in Abdulla, by saying "Abdulla and Ahmed are the mukadams." Further on he said "Abdulla has often come to our firm, and taken away the forms for his master's signature." But it is in evidence that the firm, in which Keshrinath is employed, never acted for Haji Cassam. Wassodev and Jetha are the chittiwalas employed by Haji Cassam. The only conclusion at which we can arrive is that instead of the case against Adbulla being "overwhelming," the case against him rests upon suspicious evidence, and is quite insufficient to support a conviction. The conviction of, and sentence passed on, Abdulla must be reversed. We are unaware of the circumstances under which the solicitor for the Municipality, at the opening of the case before the Magistrate, asked that the accused 4, Ahmed, should be discharged. He signed the application for refund A and B, and he received the money advanced by the chittiwallas. As the record stands, there was a strong case against him. The record of the Magistrate's proceedings is not excessively voluminous; and it is to be regretted that the Magistrate took 5½ months (from 23rd August to 6th February) to dispose of the case.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee presided at a sitting of the court.

RE HOMEE N. A. WADIA.

The Hon. Mr. Lang for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. He explained that on the 31st ult., a similar application had been refused by the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell. The opposing creditors were the insolvent's solicitors, who had conducted on his behalf a suit against the Bengal Coal Company, which had been decided in the insolvent's favour by Mr. Justice Candy, but which on appeal was decided against him. The solicitors, while the original case was proceeding, had asked for an advance to cover costs, but the insolvent had informed them that it was not his practice to make such advances, but would pay when the suit was decided. The opposing creditors said that as the insolvent had not paid their accounts he had shown undue preference. Mr. Lang said his client was in hiding as the opposing creditors had taken out a warrant of arrest against him. He was one of the largest shareholders in the Diamond Mills, and attributed his losses to the fall in the price of mill shares. Mr. Lang submitted his client had been guilty of no false pretences, and asked for the interim order to be granted.

His lordship enquired if the false pretences were the only grounds of opposition.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac, for the opposing creditors, Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee and Motilal, said they also alleged that the schedule contained false information, and that no books had been produced.

His lordship, after consulting with the official Assignee, remarked that the insolvent had started business without capital, and had debts amounting to over two lakhs of rupees.

Mr. Lang said the insolvent had shown Rs. 90,000 as his personal capital.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac: And he wipes that out on the other side of the balance sheet by showing Rs. 77,000 as losses on Government Paper.

His Lordship, in disposing of the matter, said it had been said the insolvent had been guilty of false pretences by representing to his solicitors that it was not his practice to make advance payments, but that he would make them at the termination of the suit. It was open to the solicitors to have given up the suit at the time, but having got the decree from Mr. Justice Candy they proceeded with it. The insolvent, at the time he made the promise of payment, might have made it honestly. His Lordship said when, however, he looked at the insolvent's schedule and saw the high amount of the creditors' claims, and found there was no capital and no assets, he must refuse the application.

RE CAITAN CAMILLO BORGES.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. Mr. Manker, for a creditor, opposed the application, which was refused.

RE TULSI LAKHU.

Mr. Ardaser Kapadia, for the insolvent, was granted two months' extension of the interim order.

RE PANDOORUNG KRISHNAJI.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. Mr. Davar opposed the application and asked for a postponement. His Lordship granted an interim order for one week.

RE GULAMALI MAHOMED SAGAN.

Mr. Davar, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order on the ground that the insolvent was trying to compromise with his creditors. The Hon. Mr. Lang opposed the application, stating that the insolvent had done nothing since the interim order was granted. His Lordship granted an extension for two months.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY RELIEF WORKS.

DURING the week ending the 17th instant there was rain in parts of the Sholapur, Ahmednager, Poona, Satara, Belgaum, Ratnagiri and Kolaba districts and the Native States of Jamkhandi, Miraj (Junior), Aundh and Phaltan. The prices of the staple food-grains have risen in Kaira, Broach, Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara and Kolaba; elsewhere they have fallen or are stationary.

The numbers relieved are compared below with those of the preceding week.

	Preceding Week.	Week under Report.
Workers	9?5,253	916,008
Dependants	270,623	248,750
Gratuitously relieved in villages and poor-houses	92,380	88,773

The decrease in the number of people relieved in works took place mainly in Broach, where the works most of which are village tanks, have been classed as small works and wages fixed accordingly.

The following relief works were started during the week under report:—

Ahmedabad,—Improvements to the Naroda Tank.

Panch Mahals,—Improvement to the tank at Morwa.

Sholapur,—Completing the Pathri Tank and Ballast breaking at Hiraga on the G. I. P. Railway.

Ahmednagar,—Construction of the Railway Feeder Road to the Visapur Station.

Khandesh,—Paldi-Erandol Road.

Satara,—Making a berm in the rear of the Nehr Dam and Improving the Bedal Channel of the Upper Man River works.

The following allotments have been sanctioned:—

Rs.	
10,000	for kitchens attached to relief works in Nasik.
6,000	for poor-houses in Khandesh.
1,000	for poor-houses in the Panch Mahals.
1,000	for sinking trial shafts for irrigation wells in Sholapur.
123	(monthly) for additional remuneration under Section 52 (f) of the Famine Code to Village Officers in the Jamkhed Taluka of the Ahmednagar District.
23	(monthly) for additional remuneration under Section 52 (f) of the Famine Code to Village Officers in the Niphad and Nasik Talukas of the Nasik District.

As the loss of cattle in Gujarat and Khandesh has been so great that without large importations the general resumption of agricultural operations will scarcely be possible, the several Governments and Administrations in India have been requested to favour this Government with information whether it is likely that plough cattle will be available in their respective provinces for purchase before the commencement of next cultivating season, and, if so, whether any estimate can be framed of the probable surplus after the home requirements are met. This information when received will be communicated to land-holders.

SHAH-NAMEH READING FUND.

To-day being the Meherangan Jashan (Mithraic Festival) day of the Parsees, Mr. Jivanji Jamsetji Modi will give a reading from the Shah-Nameh of Firdousi on the subject of the "History of the Meherangan Festival" at 5-30 p.m., in the Hall of the Theosophical Society, near the Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort. An admission fee of 4 annas will be charged. The proceeds will be given to the Famine Fund.

AHMEDABAD.

Mr. Trikumlal Desai writes:—Adverting to the distress still prevailing in our part and with the object of alleviating the sufferings of the poor, I have started here a fund styled the Ahmedabad Sarvaganic famine fund, wherein I have already begun collecting money from house to house, accepting even the smallest possible subscription, in order that no one might find it at all hard, as also that the sum might in the long run reach a grand total. These are the times one never dreamt of having nor would any one hope to see again, herein is it that I am drawing the attention of many charitable disposed persons, requesting them to respond to this the very emergent call of humanity. At present our committee stands thus: President Surg. Lieut.-Col. M. L. Bartholomez M.B., I.M.S.; Professor A. B. Dhruve, M.A., LL.B.; Mr. Shivabhai M. Patel, B.A., LL.B.; Mr. C. K. Shah, B.A., LL.B.; Vakil Varajrai Sakarlal; Dr. Jamnadas Premchand, L.M. & S.; Dr. Pitamber K. Patel, L.M. & S.; Mr. Purshotam Bhau, Mr. Hatising; Mr. Mohanlal Ranchodlal; Mr. Trikamlal R. Desai, B.A., and many others.

A "Pioneer" telegrams says:—Sir John Jardine and others have written eloquent letters to the "Times," contrasting painfully the meagre fund with the greater famine needs.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	13	4	12
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	22	5	47
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	27	10	55
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	9	9	28
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	23	7	74
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	15	12	24
G Mahim and Worli	14	10	26
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	38	56
Total	123	95	322
Total plague deaths to date	69,916	60,180	
Same date last year	90	114	308

SMALL-POX.

Attacks	11
Deaths	23

CHOLERA.

Attacks	2
Deaths	1

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government, during the week ending 16th March, were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	895	727
Karachi	122	82
Poona (including Cantonment)	1	1
Districts.		
Surat	7	7
Thana	66	52
Nasik	17	18
Poona (excluding City)	8	6
Satara	15	9
Sholapur	40	32
Kolaba	4	7
Ratnagiri	27	24
Belgaum	29	16
Dharwar	75	77
Kanara	3	2
Karachi (excluding City)	1	1
Hyderabad (Sind)	17	17
Political Agencies.		
Kathiawar	26	18
Kolhapur	39	32
Cutch	173	126
Baroda territory	2	1
Sachin	1	1
Janjira	3	4
Total	1,634	1,300
Week ending March 9th	1,575	1,180
Total to date	379,240	297,544

Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach, Khandeish, Ahmednagar, Bijapur Shikarpur, Upper Sind frontier, Thar and Parkar, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Palanpur, Savantvadi, Dharampur, Akalkot, Aundh Bhor and Savanur were free during the week.

INDIAN CROP REPORTS.

RICE-CROP PROSPECTS, 1899-1900.

THE summary of the rice-crop forecast for the month ending the 28th February 1900 is as follows:—

The area under crop ascertained during the month of February is found to be 6,015,364 acres, being an increase of 104,714 acres over last year and a decrease of 25,293 acres compared with the area reported last month. Amherst reports a decrease of 12,732 acres, and Akyab and Prome also show a large decrease in area. The anna estimates practically remain unchanged.

The amount available for export is estimated to be 2,054,000 tons of cargo rice, equivalent to 34,813,000 cwts. of cleaned rice.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Tuesday, says:—Rao Saheb Nilkant Soobanrao Salvi, Fouzdar of Salsette, has been appointed to act as Inspector of Police, Bandora Division, in the Thana District, during the deputation of Khan Bahadur Rustamji Hormasji Kotwal on other duty. Mr. Moreshvar Trimbak Sathe, Hospital Assistant of Bai Sakarbai Dispensary, Chinchni, has been appointed in charge of Bai Laxumibai Mangaldas Charitable Dispensary at Kalyan in the district, vice Khan Bahadur Dr. Ratanji Rustamji Dadina, transferred to the Sanitary Commissioner's Office, Bombay.

At a special general meeting of the Thana Municipality held in the Municipal hall, under the presidentship of Khan Bahadur Dr. Framroze Ardesir Framji Moos, on Saturday last, it was resolved that Mr. Edward Lawrence, Collector of the District, be thanked for his assistance, which he rendered to the Municipality in moving Government to give provincial pecuniary help to that body in carrying out the excavation of the Municipal Reservoir at Thana.

The famine-stricken people who will be brought down here by Messrs. H. S. Symons and Ratansi Mooljee of Bombay, will be employed to excavate and cleanse the Pokharan Tank, under the supervision of officers of the Public Works Department, until the 15th June. The Thana Municipality will have to provide the people with the necessary materials for work.

The hearing of the case of the Hindus against the Vicar of Thana took place in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Thana, on Monday. Rao Bahadur Nagardas Narotamdas Nanavati, B.A., LL.B., Sub-Judge, having taken down statements of some witnesses adjourned the case until 30th instant and visited the St. John's (Baptist) Church and saw the passage in dispute, which crosses the compound of the church.

Sidoo Semoor, Foujdar Agree of Ooran, who was committed by Mr. Jyotsnanath Ghosal, I. C. S., on a charge of manslaughter, in causing death of one Veda Pan Kadoo Agree, aged 60, by a rash and negligent act at Ooran, in Alibag Zillah, last month, was tried by M. J. J. Heaton, I. C. S., acting Sessions Judge of Thana, and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment yesterday. Mr. Gangaram Babaji Salve, Chief Constable of Ooran, in Panvel Taluka, was in charge of the case and instructed the Government Pleader.

Two Katodi thieves of Salsette Taluka, who were arrested by Azam Gangadar Laxuman Virkar, Jamedar of the District Police, were tried by Rao Bahadur Anna Gopal Kotwal, Huzur Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate of Thana, on Thursday last, and each sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

The Hon. Mr. W. H. Crowe, Bar-at-Law, the newly appointed Sessions Judge of Thana, will arrive here to-day and receive charge of his office.—Khan Saheb Manchersha Shapoorjee Rafa, Post Master, Head office, Thana, who has been to Rajkot in Kathiawar, on deputation for two months, returned to Thana, and received charge of his office from Mr. Tukaram Hanmantrao Palve, Deputy Post Master, yesterday.

There has been a recrudescence of plague in Kalyan and Bhivandi in this district lately. The inhabitants of that place commenced leaving their houses to reside elsewhere. Some of the surrounding villages of Bhivandi have also become plague-affected locality.

In the Civil and Police Hospital at Thana, the thermometer readings ranged from 78 to 99 degrees in the shade yesterday, and 77 to 98 degrees on the day previous.

AHMEDABAD NEWS.

OUR correspondent writing from Ahmedabad, on March 27, says:—The British Committee of the Indian Congress, which has spent about Rs. 20,000 on behalf of India, have asked the secretaries of the Guzerat Club, to contribute Rs. 1,500 to its fund as the share allotted to Guzerat. Messrs. Govindrao Appaji Patil and Dr. Benjamin Joseph, the secretaries, together with the members, have responded to the call, and asked Mr. Dayabhai Dholsaji, the proprietor of the Deshi Samaj Dramatic Company to aid them, by giving them a benefit night. Last week a dramatic performance was given on the boards of the Anand Bhawan theatre, when a very large and influential gathering was present. The gross proceeds of the performance amounted to Rs. 2,500, which sum was given over to the secretaries of the Guzerat Club. It is said that the amount swelled to Rs. 3,000, as private donations were also made by some of the shettias.

Another performance is to be given by the proprietor of the same dramatic company this night, in aid of the Mahipatram Orphanage of Ahmedabad. The piece to be enacted is "Suttee Sayukta," when a very large audience is expected by the promoter of the fund. The piece is known to be a very popular one, as it has run more than fifty nights on the Ahmedabad theatre alone. It describes the fortitude and modesty of a Hindu woman, named Sayukta, under adverse circumstances, when overtures of love were made by a Hindu saint. The plot of the drama is derived from Hindu mythology.

A private poor-house is established near the Saragpore Gate, where about one hundred helpless people are accommodated. One thousand rupees are already given by Mrs. Avabai Framji Petit of Bombay in support of this house. More funds are wanted by Messrs. Jehangir Dinshaw Mehta and Dr. Benjamin Joseph, who have undertaken to manage the poor-house. It is said that the poor-house will be closed after two months, if the funds do not come in within that period.

About thirty children below the age of ten were brought to-day from the interior and taken into the Government poor-house, where the number is every day increasing. The food given is substantial, and consists of rice, dhal, ghee, milk, vegetables and bajri bread. Sixteen ounces are given to an aged person.

It is said that most of the famine-stricken people are returning to their fields in the district in order to gather summer fruits, which are as usual to be had in abundance this season. The principal product is mangoes. The potato crops have proved very successful this year, as hundreds of baskets full of potatoes are brought into the town every day for sale.

The thermometer readings vary from 75 to 92. The last three days were rather cloudy, and the change has lessened the rigour of the heat a little.

THE DEFAMATION CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—While thanking you for your fair and impartial review, in your issue of this morning, of Mr. Justice Tyabji's judgment in what you are pleased to call "The Champion Defamation Case," I take the liberty of correcting one mistake, which you are inadvertently led into making. In course of your remarks you quote from an article in which it was said that "two lakhs of families were starving in order that the Viceroy and his staff might enjoy themselves on the top of the hills," and you mention this as appearing in my paper the "Rast Goftar." Allow me to point out that this article appeared not in my paper, but in the "Champion," and it formed an exhibit in the case in proof of the seditious writings of that paper. The article, headed "The Simla Exodus," appeared in the "Champion" of March 21, 1897, and the exact wording of the passage ran as follows:—

"2,00,000 families are rendered homeless in order that the Viceroy and his staff may enjoy tennis on the top of the hills and this is British Government, and these happen at the time of the Diamond Jubilee of H. M. the Queen."

It was this article, with many others in the "Champion," which the learned Judge held to be seditious, and nothing that was placed from the "Rast Goftar" was so stigmatised by his Lordship.—Yours, &c.,

KAIKHOSRO N. KABRAJI,
Editor, "Rast Goftar."

March 28, 1900.

SCRUBBS' Cloudy Ammonia for the Bath and for various other cleansing purposes has now a powerful coadjutor in the "Antiseptic Skin Soap" invented and manufactured by the same firm. The tendency of the ordinary and even very good alkaline soaps is to decline to coalesce and make a cheerful lather in conjunction with the cloudy ammonia. But this new soap can be used with or without the other preparation and is a most comforting kind. Being more or less free from alkalies its effect is soothing to the skin, making it soft and fresh after application. It acts as well with or without the ammonia for which the Scrubbs' Company is famous. The use of the Cloudy Fluid Ammonia has become general, and few households are to be found without it. It is useful not alone in the bath for children as well as adults, but in cleaning clothes, white or coloured, it acts like magic, spoiling nothing, quickly freeing the stuff, silk or cotton, from grease, and giving most satisfactory and rapid results. Its low price places it within the reach of all.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, always all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

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One Gold 18 Carat, Plain ALBERT CHAIN
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One Gold JUBILEE COIN
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The above Coin will be made to attach on the Watch, Chain without extra charge.)
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 28.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£101 13-16—3-16
3 per cent. Rentes	£101 1-4 unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£110 1-2 "
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities	£63 3 4 "
Bar Silver in London	27 5-8+1-16
Bar Silver in New York	60 unchanged.
Exchange on London at Paris	25·19 1-2—1-2
Exchange on New York	4·85 3-4+1-4
Discount Bank of England 4 per cent, unchanged	
Discount Short London Bills, 3 7-8 per cent—1-8	
Discount Indian Bank Bills, 3 7-8 per cent—1-8	

Bank's buying rate, 30 per cent. Exchange on India, 1s.-3 13-16d.

EXCHANGE.—Steady with almost nothing doing waiting the news of Council Bills. Some Bank demand was sold at 1s. 4d. for all next month.

Bank Telegraphic		1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand		1s. 4d.
3 Months' Sight Credits		1s. 4 7-32d.
3 Months' Sight Francs		170 1-2
Shanghai 30 days' sight		195
Hongkong	"	143 1-4
Japan	"	148 1-2
Japan 60	"	147 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened steady this morning at Rs. 95 5-8 for ready, and Rs. 95 11-16 for 30th April, improving during the day to Rs. 95 13-16 and Rs. 95 7-8 respectively.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—Little doing and prices more or less unaltered.

Bank of Bombay	Rs. 1,245
Central India S. and W. Co.	" 1,755

FREIGHTS.—The market is very quiet with next to nothing doing. Some business is reported to have been done for Antwerp, May, at 17s.

COALS.—Market steady but with little doing.

WHEAT.—Nothing fresh. The quantity afloat for the United Kingdom is 3,100,000 quarters.

SEEDS—GINGELLY.—A quiet but steady market at unchanged rates.

LINSEED.—Rs. 8-12-0 per cwt. is named for ready, at which there is a small business passing. The market for April-May is easier at Rs. 8-10-0.

CASTORSEED.—Ready is 4 as. per candy lower on yesterday's quotations, at Rs. 36-12-0. For April-May Rs. 38-0-0 is asked.

POPPYSEED.—Firm at yesterday's rates.

RAPESEED.—Business has been done in ready. Yellow-Cawnpore Rs. 7-3-0, and Brown at Rs. 6-13-0. For April-May, sellers are asking Rs. 7-5-0, and Rs. 6 14-0 respectively, without however, any buyers.

SEEDS.—London quotes—
Yellow Guzerat ... 44s. 7-8d.
March-April, Antwerp, sellers easier.
Yellow Cawnpore ... 44s.
April May, Dunkirk, sellers easier.

COTTON.—Unchanged from yesterday. 1,000 to 1,200 bales have been bought by shippers and Mills.

Good Broach for March	Rs. 215
Fully Good Bengals for May	" 238
Do do January (1901)	" 184
Good Bhownugger, for May	" 233

The market for ready is steady.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 7,000 bales. Sold on Speculation and for Export 500 bales, Imports. 26,000 bales. Surats, nil. Spot 5 15-32d.—1-32. Arrivals closed steady. Egyptian Fair Brown 8 3-8d.—1-16 from 22nd.

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool—
No change.

Cotton in New York—

Receipts at the Ports	13,000	bales.
Exports to Great Britain	9,000	"
Do to Continent	5,000	"
Mid.-Uplands	9 7-8 unchanged.	
Futures, month of June	9·36 plus 8	
Do do September	8·47 plus 9	

Receipt of Cotton into Bombay yesterday:—

	Bales of 392 lbs.
Khandeish	241
Barsee and Nugur	110
Berar	288
Total Oomras	639
Hingunghat	202
Dhollera	410
Broach	16
Compta and Dharwar	399
Westerns	28
Bengals	863
Sind	184
Persian	168
Total	2,909

Summary of daily arrivals of Produce into Bombay yesterday:—

	cwts.
Wheat	14,916
Linseed	3,046
Rapeseed	3,004
Gingellyseed	186
Poppyseed	27
Groundnuts	18
Castorseed	1,123
Rice	9,785

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MARCH 27.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Borneo, arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Franz Ferdinand, from Japan, arrived at Rangoon on the evening of the 27th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggar	4 24-32
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2 3-4 per cent. Consols	101 13-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	110 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee paper	63 3-4
Bar Silver	27 5-8

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 29.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)

References from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.
8772-99—J W Seager vs Hakma Kessa and others.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.
1074-116-99—Payne G S and M—Jamsetjee Dadabhoy Patel vs Walter Thacker—Smetham B and N.
1075-135-1838-99—Ardesir H and D—Kalianjee Khetsey vs Bhagwanbhai Bhawanbhai—Mathubhai J and M.
1052-37-99—Bicknell M and M—Lakhichand Ramchand vs Hiralal Chatooram and others—Dikshit and D.
965-96—Khunderao and S for Pauper—Sitaram Laxuman and others vs Chima and others—Sorabjee and J.
1055-170-97—Payne G S and M—Ardesir Nowrojee Toothi vs Harishanker Bhaskerjee and another—King and C.
1363-653-96—Mansuklal D and J—Hiravahu vs Murarji Callianjee and others Crawford B and Co.
1067-107-98—Dikshit and D—Laxmibai vs Raoji Venayekrao Juggonath Sunkersett—Crawford B and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.
638-99—Crawford B and Co—Adolph Gothard Christian and others vs The Trustees of the Port of Bombay—Little and Co.
47-1900—Smetham B and N—Vithal Bikoba Senay vs Parvatibai.
45-1900—In person a pauper—Cooverjee Heerjee vs Jamnadas Purshotumdas.
424-98—Tyabjee D and Co—Mithabai vs Canjee Arjoon—Smetham B and N.
621-98—Tyabjee D and Co—Sitaramdas Guru Gangadasjee vs Damoder Narsey and others—Janardhan and A. and B and K.
700-99—In person—Khooba Sabla and another vs Allarakhia Dewraj and others—Thakurdas D and Co.
611-99—Bicknell M and M—Aveshabai and another vs Hajee Saboo Sidick—Takurdas D C and H.
502-98—Payne G S and Co—Harridas vs Ruttonsey Callianjee and others—Bhaishunker and K.
629-98—Pestonjee R and K—The Administrator General of Bombay vs Anandrao Vinaek and others—Crawford B and Co, Craigie L and O, and Little and Co.
745-99—Pestonjee R and K—The Administrator General of Bombay vs Anandrao Venayek and others—Crawford B and Co. Craigie L and O and Little and Co.
395-93—Payne G S and M—Kikabhoy Khushall vs Charles Agnew Turner and others—Manshuklal D and J.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 27th March, 1900.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches	29·943
Temperature of the Air	degrees	80·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	74·7
Dew Point	"	74·3
Relative humidity of Air		0·764
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)		0·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	85·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	"	74·9
General Directions of wind*		NW, N, NNE, NW, WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	268

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—MARCH 27.

10 p.m.	79·3

WEDNESDAY—MARCH 28.

6 a.m.	76·3
10 a.m.	80·9
2 p.m.	83·3
4 p.m.	83·3

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MAYNARD—March 21, at Umballa, the wife of H J Maynard, I C S, of a son.

MURPHY—March 19, at Narsinghpur, C P, the wife of G W Murphy, Civil Surgeon, of a son.

STUART—March 16, at Fyzabad, the wife of Major S O Stuart, R A M C, of a daughter.

DEATH.

STUART—March 20, at Fyzabad, Helen Frances, the dearly loved wife of Major S O Stuart, R A M C, and third daughter of John Hooper, C S.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1900.

THE public at Home would save themselves a good deal of anxiety if they would remember that there was a long pause before Lord Roberts outflanked Magersfontein, and without striking a blow, forced Cronje to abandon his entrenchments and begin the retreat which ended so disastrously for him. At Bloemfontein the large force now at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief is very far from his base, and it would be highly imprudent to advance further until the communications are secure and a big depot established at Bloemfontein or some other convenient point. It is evident that the belief that the Free Staters were tired of the war, and were anxious to submit, and that they were submitting in considerable numbers was somewhat in advance of the facts. We now hear that the Free Staters throughout the country generally are sullen and are not expected to keep the oath they have taken under compulsion. Even the apparently well-affected Boers who surrendered to General Clements at Philippolis have to be very cautiously dealt with. Under the circumstances it is necessary to make the great extent of country between the army and its base secure before undertaking a further advance. But once these precautions are taken it is not likely that the advance will be long delayed. The new capital of the Orange State, Kroonstad, is a little more than a hundred miles north-east of Bloemfontein. It is on the railway, about midway to Pretoria. Seventy-five miles from Bloemfontein is Wynburg on a branch line, twenty miles eastward of the main line, and that neighbourhood, it is stated in the Berlin *Tageblatt*, was chosen by General Joubert for his first line of defence. According to this statement, which had its origin in Brussels under the inspiration of Dr. Leyds, the surrounding country resembles that of Ladysmith and offers the possibility of a long resistance. There, we are told, Joubert will take up his position with the nucleus of his army of 50,000 men. Six thousand of Cronje's army are stated, apparently on the same authority, to have succeeded in joining the forces under Joubert. Military experts in London also regard Wynburg as a likely centre of resistance. We now learn that General Joubert, who commands at Kroonstad, has ordered his troops to assemble at Ficksburg. This position is some 35 miles south of Wynburg, and 50 miles due east of Bloemfontein. The best maps show that this region is a labyrinth of hills, well-suited to Boer tactics. The object of taking up this position, perpendicular to the line of advance on Kroonstad and Pretoria, is to compel General Roberts to defer his forward movement until he has secured his communications by operations on a considerable scale in the hills parallel to the railway line. If the Boers are dislodged from their position they would have to find their way back to the main line by a march at the risk of being taken in flank, or retire to the north-west by the road to Senel, some fifty miles south-east of Kroonstad and forty from Wynburg. That would leave Kroonstad open to a direct advance by the main line, Half-way between Kroonstad and Victoria the River Vaal, constituting the boundary between the two republics, would have to be crossed, and the passage would no doubt be disputed in force. The further the force under Lord Roberts advances into the enemy's country the greater the difficulty of bringing up supplies and consequently the rate of progress will be perceptibly retarded. The railways in South Africa are all single lines. The calculation is that sixty miles of single line can supply the needs, in provisions and munitions, of 40,000 men for twenty-four hours. Hence the necessity, alluded to above, of establishing a large depot before making a further advance. The fighting of General French at Thembanchu and Colonel Pilcher at Ladybrand had for its object the moving of the Boers north from Rouxville, Stormberg and Colesberg to join the main force at Wynburg. In each case the enemy was too strong to be seriously molested, and French retired on Bloemfontein and Pilcher fell back from Ladybrand, six or eight miles to the south, carrying with him the Landrost. Unless a larger force succeeded in intercepting, the enemy, they will effect a junction with Joubert. A general view of the situation appears to indicate the continuance for yet a little while of the pause in Lord Roberts' triumphal progress northward. But the movement will be certainly resumed in due time.

LORD NORTHBROOK did good service to the public by drawing attention in the "Nineteenth Century" to a singular error in Lord Lansdowne's estimate of the available troops in Great Britain after the despatch of the reinforcements to South Africa. The Secretary for War put the strength of the regular forces available for the defence of the United Kingdom at 110,000 men. Lord Rosebery in the House of Lords expressed his doubts as to the accuracy of that estimate, and said that it would not bear analysis. Our former Viceroy supplies the analysis, and shows that the number of regulars available was not 109,000 but 24,400. Lord Lansdowne had indeed already discovered that he had been led into an error in giving the number placed before him by his subordinates. He had included in his total a considerable number of Reservists not yet embodied, and the depots of the battalions sent to the front. The depots consisted of recruits recently enlisted, "Specials" who had been enlisted under age, who would not be fit for service for a couple of years, and men declared unfit through illness or other cause for active duty. Lord Northbrook goes through all the categories of the absent or the unfit, and finds that there is left a body of less than 25,000 men available to resist invasion or to swell the forces in South Africa. The number is insufficient to secure the inviolability of the English shores, which would be completely denuded of effective troops were they too despatched to the southern hemisphere. Mr. Arnold Forster, one of the keenest critics of the War Office, goes more deeply into the question in the *National Review*. He maintains that it has been proved up to the hilt by recent events that no combined plan of operations for the defence of the Empire in any given contingency has been worked out or decided upon, that our military organisation is not suited to the needs of the nation, and when put to the test it would fail to do those things that might reasonably be demanded from it. He goes further and maintains that under the present system no efficient body would be despatched from Home in an emergency, without either destroying the whole regimental system in England or calling out the Reserves. He refuses to believe that even the Committee of Defence, wholly composed of laymen—no military or naval expert having a seat on it—would have deliberately formed a plan by which 7,000 men would be drawn from India in a critical time while denuding every Colonial garrison and requisitioning naval men for services on shore, and utilising the services of Colonial contingents which were never counted upon until the end of last year.

All these devices, Mr. Forster avers, were makeshifts and after-thoughts, which the leisurely methods of the Boer commanders gave the Government time to improvise. In a war with a Continental Power, India, instead of sparing a body of troops would have required 20,000 men—more correctly two Army Corps—to strengthen her garrison. The writer insists that these makeshifts were resorted to, because it was found to be impossible to send the force required from Home without calling out the Reserves to replace the unfit and themselves form the fighting line. In support of this contention Mr. Forster gives the particulars of ten battalions sent from Aldershot to South Africa. The "details," that is the unfit, numbered 2,885; the number of men fit for service, 4,915; the number of Reservists required to complete the battalions on going abroad was 5,850. The Reservists outnumbered by nearly a thousand the number of men belonging to the battalions that were to be sent into the field. The available men included the non-commissioned officers, the pioneers and the drums; thus still further reducing the number of the rank-and-file able to bear arms. The practical result was that the first class Reserve ceased to be a reserve, and went to the front in the first line. Some battalions exhausted the whole of their reserves before going on board the transports, and even then they were from two to four hundred short of their complement. Of 186,000 regular troops on the rolls in August, 1899, there were only 92,000 available for active service, the rest being an army on paper. Mr. Goschen fully realised the inner meaning of such a state of affairs, when he stated that it was very necessary that the Navy should be kept in the highest state of efficiency as the country had been denuded of its military defence to meet the exigency in South Africa. Great store is now set on the militia as an important element of the forces available for Home defence. But as Lord Northbrook points out the militia has been for some time 30,000 below its complement, and 30 battalions have been sent to South Africa. But the regular army is also below its complement; last year before the war it was necessary to embody 5,000 reservists to bring up the deficiency. Yet there is plenty of military material in the country, only awaiting the hand of an organiser.

THE unsophisticated petition of the Indian lascars to the Secretary of State for India, which we published last week, ought to convince everybody, except, perhaps, their half-a-dozen professed friends in Parliament, that they are best left alone. The document, in the very artlessness of its appeal, abundantly proves that the cry which is raised from time to time, in the House of Commons for the improvement of their lot, can only result, if listened to, in improving them off the face of the sea. In view of the number of Indian sailors required for the efficient manning of a vessel, it would be physically impossible to provide for them the space which their foreign friends would like the Government to secure for them by an act of the legislature. The lascars, who are employed by thousands in the mercantile marine, are perfectly contented with their lot. The sanitary conditions under which they live and work on board steamers are far superior to those of the rude, ill-constructed, and evil-surrounded hovels of their native villages. Compared to their own homes, they truly say, that their vessels are like palaces, and the space allotted to them is quite sufficient for all their wants and comforts. They have absolutely no grievance on this score, and they cannot see why some people across the seas should manufacture one for them. They do not want these false friends of theirs to kill them by kindness. "Your benevolence is our bane, your philanthropy is fatal to our existence. Spare us, we pray, your inconvenient and uncalled-for attentions." The appeal of these poor people, couched as it is in such simple and natural language, ought to silence for ever the agitation to secure for them a luxury of deck space which they have never wanted or dreamt of. If, however, the agitators will persevere in their dubious benevolence for a class of men who earnestly beg to be delivered from their unkind patronage, the suspicion, which now exists as to the sincerity of their motive, will become an undoubted conviction. The lascars have deserved well of the shipping companies who employ them, and the Government will never discredit itself by giving legislative sanction to a proposal to expel Indian sailors from British steamers in Indian waters, thus depriving them of a hereditary occupation for which they are eminently fitted by birth and training.

THE most recent issue of the "Agricultural Ledger" dealing with forest timbers has reference to the iron-wood tree of Pegu, or as it is scientifically termed "Xylia Dolabreformis." The subject is treated with specially in regard to the timber and the employment of the refuse wood as a tanning material. From the information obtained from forest officers it appears that this large tree is met with in the Central Provinces, Southern India and Burma. It flourishes best on hill slopes, and generally attains its greatest height in moist localities. In Madras a fully grown "Xylia," attains in the forests of the northern circle, a height of sixty feet and a diameter of two feet. In favourable spots in the Godavari it reaches a height of eighty feet with a mean diameter of two feet. It is supposed to reach maturity in sixty or eighty years. In Bombay the tree grows to a very considerable age and size and specimens from 200 to 300 years old are met with in Kanara with a diameter of over three feet at breast height. Natural reproduction by seed seems to be the best means of propagating the tree. An analysis made in the Economic Laboratory to determine the proportion and nature of the oil present in the seeds showed 19·4 per cent. of a light coloured, transparent, fixed oil, with no unpleasant odour or taste. The powder to which the seeds were reduced contained considerable amounts of saccharine and albuminous substances. The percentage of oil is, however, stated to be too low to enable it to compete with those already in the market. The seeds are eaten by the hill tribes of the Godavari as a dainty. The timber is hard, resinous and dark-coloured, and is highly appreciated in localities where it is to be had in fair abundance. According to Colonel Blake a rifle shot at twenty yards distance will scarcely cause any penetration of the wood, which is known as iron wood because of its weight which is from 60 lbs. to 86 lbs. per square foot. In Burma and Bengal "pyinkado" as it is called has been largely used for railway sleepers and telegraph posts. A certain amount of scantling is also turned out of the mills in Pegu for building purposes and railway keys. The wood has been found to be most suitable for street pavement and one mill in Pegu is supplying planks for paving blocks for England During the past two or three years a new interest has attached to the "pyinkado" timber trade on account of the refuse of the sleeper works in Burma having been found to be astringent and useful for leather manufacture. An extract obtained by boiling chips of "pyinkado" was found on analysis, to contain 89·5 per cent. of tannin, as compared with cutch which yields from 45 to 55 per cent. of tannin. This opens up a new use for the waste products of the timber, for hundreds of tons of "pyinkado" bark and saw dust are annually carted away as refuse from the saw mills of Burma, and there would be no difficulty in making large quantities of the extract for leather manufacturing purposes.

CONSIDERING the immense lengths of railway lines which are spread over the Indian Empire, the accidents which occur in connection with the volume of traffic are surprisingly small. For the nine months ending last September, twenty-nine persons lost their lives, and 116 were injured as the result of accidents. These figures compare favourably with the average. To the failure of couplings is attributed a large number of accidents on both the standard guage and metre guage railways. Trains left the metals on the Assam-Bengal railway no less than on 38 different occasions. The proportion of accidents to train-mileage run was the highest on the Cooch-Behar railway, and the lowest was on the G. I. P. system.

THE weekly statement of approximate gross earnings of the Indian railways to March again shows an increase. The amount exceeds 220 lakhs. Towards this increase the East Indian Railway contributed 52 lakhs, the Bengal-Nagpur 23, the Rajputana 38, Indian-Midland 13, the Oudh and Rohilkhand 13, Eastern Bengal 18, and East Coast 16. The Great Indian Peninsula system again shows a falling off in receipts—this week again by over 27 lakhs and the North-Western by eight and a half lakhs.

H. M. S. ASSAYE, Commander O. U. Coates, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, which port she left on the 26th instant. The three torpedo-boats also arrived from the above port.

THE Indian Famine Relief Fund now amounts to Rs. 28,76,000, which includes a sixth instalment of 1 1-2 lakhs from the Mansion House Fund.

WE hear that yesterday Mrs. Nugent sent to the Honorary Secretaries to the Famine Fund Rs. 20,000, representing the proceeds of the sale at her stall at the Fancy Fete and the donations received by her and her colleague Mrs. D. J. Tata.

LAST evening Major Mayne lectured at the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Bombay, on the War in South Africa. He described it as the first Imperial War in which England had been engaged. It was also the first war, on a large scale, fought under entirely new conditions of armament that had arisen since the Franco-German War of 1870, and it was therefore natural that at the outset we should have made mistakes. The military lessons of the war were being closely followed by the whole civilized world.

MR. AND MRS. CLINTON DAWKINS were entertained at a farewell dinner by the Viceroy and Lady Curzon on Monday evening, and his Excellency proposed the health of the guests of the evening.

THE Bank of Madras has reduced its rate of interest to 7 per cent.

COLONEL DE BRATH, Deputy Secretary, Military Department, has been granted eight months' leave from April 25th.

AT the meeting of the Municipal Corporation on April 5th, Mr. A. G. Viegas will move for a report as to the causes of malarial fever on the western slopes of Malabar Hill.

MR. P. M. MEHTA, C. I. E., will propose, and Sir Bhalchandra K. Bhatawadekar will second a motion, appointing Mr. C. T. Burke President of the Corporation for the year 1900-1901.

MR. J. A. ROBERTSON, Examiner of Accounts, Bengal, proceeds home on sixteen months' furlough next week, Mr. G. C. Roy, lately Assistant Accountant-General, Madras, succeeding him.

COLONEL GREENFIELD, A. A.-G., Bengal Command, has been appointed officiating Assistant Adjutant-General, Army Heads-quarters, vice Colonel Craigie, Captain Bingley, 7th Rajputs, succeeds Lieutenant Colonel Watkis as D. A. A.-G.

AMONG the improvements sanctioned in connection with the Artillery in India is the armament of two Field Batteries with 30 pounder breech-loading guns in place of 15 pounders. The 30 pounder is a 4-inch gun, and can fire Lyddite shell if necessary.

A SALUTE of 15 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery at 7 a.m. to-morrow, to announce the departure from Bombay of the Honourable Sir E. Charles K. Ollivant, K.C.I.E., I.C.S., Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay.

A DARING raid was made on Sunday night on the village of Naodah Paian, one mile from Peshawar along the Bara road. There was a good deal of firing, but the raiders were beaten off without military assistance being required. They were probably outlaws with a few tribal badmashes; but this has not yet been ascertained.

A TINNEVELLY correspondent writes to us:—"Of the three additional Sessions Judges, one, *i.e.*, Mr. A. J. Tate, has closed his Court, the cases committed to his Court being over. He has acquitted the prisoners in all the cases before him with one exception, in which he gave a deterrent punishment. Mr. Robertson is on casual leave and Mr. Oldfield has only one important case to try. It is hoped that the trials will come to a close by the middle of next month."

A CORRESPONDENT telegraphs:—"Twelve elephants were captured at the Khakankote Kheddah, Mysore, on the 17th instant. They were driven into the inner stockade on the 23rd by Messrs. Rama Row, Forest Officer, Krishna Singh, Amildar, and Muthaiya Ranger. Roping operations were successfully carried out by the aid of Forest and Revenue officials.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Deccan Banking and Agency Corporation, Limited, was held, yesterday afternoon, at its office, Fort, Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas presiding. The resolution passed at the last meeting to wind up the affairs of the Bank was confirmed, and Mr. S. R. Banshaw was appointed liquidator on a remuneration of Rs. 5,000.

THE appointment of Colonel Hill, A.A.-G. for Musketry, to the Command of the new Derajat District, has been sanctioned. His staff of officers will be: Assistant Adjutant-General, Major Western (now officiating in the Peshawar District, pending the arrival of Colonel Gwatkin); and Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Captain Fane now with the Bannu-Tochi Force.

A LARGE saving in military expenditure is expected during the ensuing financial year owing to the continued absence in South Africa of troops belonging to the Indian Garrison, and of Native regiments sent to Ceylon Singapore and Mauritius From the interesting, Memorandum by Sir Edwin Collen, Military member of Council, presented with the Budget Statement, it appears that the troops are expected to remain at the seat of war for another six months.

A CONCESSION for the construction of a railway from Vizianagram to Bimlipatam on the 5'6" gauge was given by her Majesty's Secretary of State to Sir Bradford Leslie and Mr. Turner, but as they were of opinion that its construction on this gauge would have the effect of keeping away capital for the improvement of the port and harbour of Vizagapatam, which was considered of the greatest importance in the interests of trade, the concession was cancelled. The line would be 1-5 miles long and, it is estimated, would cost approximately nine lakhs of rupees.

ALL polo players in India, writes the "Pioneer," will approve the decision of the Calcutta and Western India Turf Clubs to change the definition of "pony" in the Rules of Racing. Special meetings of the Clubs are shortly to be held, when the following change will be made in Rule I:—"A pony is a horse measuring 14 hands 2 inches or under." The rule when passed will have retrospective effect from April 1st, 1900, and ponies that have been measured before that date and where measurement is still in force will be measured again without any fee being charged. As 14-1 has been fixed as the polo height, a change in the rule was most necessary. We are now likely to see many big ponies imported, and there should be an improvement all round in pony racing.

MR. HENRY FRASER CURWEN, of Workington Hall, Cumberland, and The Island, Windermere, an extensive proprietor in the North of England, and the opponent of Sir Wilfrid Lawson in 1886, died of pneumonia, at Pau, in the Pyrenees, the other day, at the age of 65. The deceased gentlemen was a connection of the late Mr. Curwen of Bombay.

IN the course of a recent sitting of the Austrian Reichstrath, Herr Tuers, of the Schoenerer group, after charging the Austro-Hungarian Government with committing breaches of neutrality by permitting purchases of supplies of various kinds by Great Britain in Austria-Hungary, declared that the Emperor also supported the English robber nation against a small people threatened by a bandit State with extermination, and that such a conduct was not chivalrous. Herr Lupul, who was presiding denounced Herr Tuers's attack on the Emperor, adding that the cognomen of "The Chivalrous" was given to his Majesty not only by the peoples of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, but by the whole civilised world.

THE first large order for guns in connection with the proposed augmentation of the Army and the strengthening of the Navy was received at Woolwich Arsenal on Thursday, March 1. The order is for over 220 guns of various calibres, 84 being for the new batteries of Artillery and 140 for the Navy. The guns ordered consist of 3-pounder and 6-pounder Hotchkiss, 12-pounder (8 cwt.), 12-pounder (12 cwt.), 4·7-inch, 6-inch, 9·2 inch., and 12-inch guns, with all the most modern improvements. Although the number of men employed in the Ordnance Factories at Woolwich has been increased to 25,000, the order will necessitate more fitters in the Royal Gun Factory and more woodworkers in the Royal Carriage Department, all the existing workshops being full.

DIFFERENT men, different ways. Before Lord Roberts left Capetown (says the "Outlook") he called into his office a certain Colonel, and charged him with a certain mission. "Now," said the chief, "how soon can you put this through? I know you'll do the best you can." "Well," replied the Colonel, "I'll try to do it in a fortnight." "Well," Lord Roberts repeated," "I know you will do the very best you can," and with a pleasant smile he dismissed the officer. Outside the door he met Lord Kitchener. "Well?" said Kitchener, with business-like abruptness. "Oh," said the Colonel, "I have just seen the Chief; he wants me to do so and so." "When are you going to get it through?" "Well," said the Colonel, "I promised to try and do it in a fortnight." "Now, Colonel," was Kitchener's retort, "if this is not done *within a week* we shall have to see about sending you home." And done it was.

A NEWCASTLE correspondent states that Armstrong, Whitworth, and Co., of the Elswick Ordnance Works, Newcastle, are experimenting with a new bursting shrapnel shell, which it is expected will double the destructive power of the present shrapnel shell. The latter has a rotary motion, but a smooth tin case inside, and when the time-fuse ignites the powder in the little magazine at the base of the shell the perforated case containing some 200 bullets is shot out bodily and straight. The tin case of the new shell instead of being smooth is rifled, and the case and its bullets come out with a rotary motion, instead of straight as in the present shell, adding enormously to its death-dealing effectiveness. Whereas in the present shell there is only one rotary motion—namely, the shell itself—in the new one there will be a double rotary motion, the shell and also its case and its bullets, thus making it an instrument of fearful destructiveness.

M. JEAN HESS, who recently went to the Far East to study various political and commercial questions, gives an account in the "Journal" of an interview he had at Peking with Li Hung Chang. The latter uttered bitter complaints against the European action in China, which aimed at imposing on the Chinese a social life differing from their own, with which the Chinese have nothing to do, and which they regarded as the destruction of everything. "You put the knife to our throat," Li Hung Chang continued, "to plunder us. When we feel the point we give whatever is demanded, holding ourselves free to get it back if we think we can escape by a ruse. Is not that the diplomacy of all countries? What but sheer robbery is the partition of which you no longer make any mystery, confirming it by treaties in which the only party not consulted is the one to be pillaged? The north for the Russians, the centre for the British, with a good part of the south, and the east for you and others and for the Chinese nothing. But five hundred million souls do not let themselves be juggled with like that. It is easy enough to fight us now; it is not so easy to conquer us. For our defence have we not both your jealousies and your conflicting controversies? It is upon them we play. Take, for instance, the story of your Shanghai concession. We give you every thing that you ask, even what you bound yourselves by treaties never to demand. We give you all, but we so arrange that the British forbid you taking anything and you take nothing, for you are afraid of the English just as we are of you. International politics is made up of fear felt and fear inspired." Li Hung Chang, M. Hess adds, showed that he was afraid of the armaments of Europe and America crushing China, although he at the same time dwelt on the latent energies possessed by his country. He concluded with a renewed protest against the attacks made on China by Europe.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

REPORTED DEATH OF GENERAL JOUBERT.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

Reuter wires from Lourenco Marques that General Joubert is dead.

LORD ROBERTS AND THE FORWARD MOVE.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

The *Daily News* states that Lord Roberts is going to Capetown to meet his wife.

Lord Roberts' forward move is improbable for a month.

General Clements is advancing towards Bloemfontein in four columns.

The "Daily Mail's" correspondent telegraphs that General Clements has occupied Jagersfontein and Fauresmith.

[General Clements' troops have been steadily scouring the country from Norval's Pont, gradually advancing in four columns northward on Bloemfontein. They have successively occupied Springfontein, Philippolis, Jagersfontein, and Fauresmith. They have still to march between sixty and seventy miles to reach Bloemfontein.]

PILCHER'S FORCE AT LADYBRAND.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

Reuter, in a despatch from Maseru, dated Monday last, says that Colonel Pilcher with a small force occupied Ladybrand that morning driving in the Boer outpost. A large number of the enemy then attacked the British who retreated after capturing the Landdrost. The British casualties were three wounded and the Boers ten.

It is believed that the Boers desire to hold the British in check while they save the convoy of waggons.

[Maseru, whither, presumably Colonel Pilcher retired, is south of the Caledon river and twenty miles south of Ladybrand, in the Basuto country. How the local governor, the Landdrost as he is termed, came to be within reach of our men is not explained.]

SIR ALFRED MILNER.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

Sir Alfred Milner has arrived at Bloemfontein.

AUSTRALIA ON THE TERMS OF PEACE.

The Australian Premiers have jointly cabled to Mr. Chamberlain that it is not desirable to conclude peace except on terms of absolute British supremacy in South Africa.

THE BRITISH CASUALTIES.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

According to the official list, the British casualties, including the sick, up to the 24th instant, total over 19,000 men.

THE RELIEF OF MAFEKING.

JOUBERT AT KROONSTAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 28.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" wires, dated London, March 27th :—

The military authorities do not expect the relief of Mafeking for another fortnight. The press in accounting for the delay recognises Lord Roberts' anxiety in a hostile country to ensure quietness in his rear when he advances.

The Pretoria Commandant Olivier, according to one account, is strongly placed with fifteen guns at Rouxville. According to another account he is fleeing towards the Sand river with only 300 troops and 70 waggons. Generals Gatacre and French are closing in, and expect to locate him shortly. The latter learns by heliograph that the fighting south of Basutoland is ceasing.

General Joubert commands Kroonstad, and is summoning the troops to assemble at Ficksburg.

Mr. Brandt, son of the former President, continues quite contentedly to act as Landdrost at Bloemfontein. The financial administration, savings and deposits of the State Agricultural Loans, &c., appear to be in perfect order, the system showing a marvellous contrast to the political mismanagement.

[Ficksburg is about 35 miles north-east of Ladybrand where Colonel Pilcher's operations took place, 60 miles south-east of Wynburg and is in the midst o mountainous country.]

LUMSDEN'S HORSE.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 29.

An "Indian Daily News" telegram, dated Durban 25th, says the Ujina with B Company of Lumsden's Horse arrived to-day, and the Company goes on to Bloemfontein to join A Company, via East London. The voyage was prosperous. Practically no casualties occurred and all are well.

TRANSVAAL WAR FUND.

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount previously advised	199516	10	11
Rajah of Bunda	1000	0	0
Amount collected by Mahomud Khan C P Police	25	0	0
Messrs Hajee Abu Bucker and Co throug Capt T C Ross	60	0	0
H H Rajah Whiraj of Shapura	1500	0	0
Mr F J Bird	150	0	0
Collected at Belgaum	5	0	0
Per Asstt Adjutant General Quetta Dist as under :—			
Railway Volunteers	126	12	9
Comst Dept 2nd subscription	60	12	7
Military Works service do	43	13	1
A M B	25	0	0
Mr D Simpson	20	0	0
A J C	20	0	0
Non-Commissioned Officers and Men 51st Field Battery R H A	33	2	0
European Employes Traffic Dept R P Dist	93	3	0
Mr A D Macpherson	50	0	0
Mrs C Gibbons	5	0	0
Total	202728	6	4

KING KING and Co.

Bombay, March 27.

LORD NORTHCOTE AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 28.

Lord Northcote, accompanied by Lady Northcote Mr. Hill, Private Secretary; and Major Leigh, Military Secretary, Captain Greig and other members of his Excellency's staff arrived this evening from Bombay en route to Mahableshwar. Few officials were present on the station to receive his Excellency; amongst whom were :—Major-General Burnett, Commanding Poona District; Mrs. and Miss Burnett, Major Bell, Major Kirk, Mr. Sheppard, Collector of Poona, Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dorabjee Pudumjee the Hon. Mr. Aston, and others. General Burnett introduced several of those present. Afterwards the party moved over to the Southern Maharatta Railway line and left at 8-15 p.m. for Wathar.

THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

BUDGET DEBATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 28.

At the Viceroy's Council to-day the Budget Debate took place.

Mr. Dawkins announced the conclusion of an arrangement with the Marwar State, whereby Government would take over two crores of depreciated currency and reissue the same. The policy of the Government of India in this connection was in favour of such operations, and he considered that they would materially assist the famine-stricken cultivators, but they could only act on the request of the rulers concerned. He congratulated the Maharajah of Jodhpur in this connection on the enlightened attitude he had adopted.

Mr. Allan Arthur, in the course of his speech, referred to the satisfaction with which the present Budget had been received by the mercantile community. He drew attention to the drop which had taken place in exchange as showing over-financing and characterised the refusal of the Secretary of State to continue the issue of telegraphic transfers against gold as some weakness. He thought Government should have coined rupees in India to meet such transfers if necessary, and urged that the recommendations of the Bank of Bengal in regard to the Gold Note Act should not be disregarded.

Referring to the delay in deferred messages he urged that the handsome surplus in the Telegraph Department should be devoted to affording an improved service and that in particular the signallers' staff should be increased. He congratulated Government on their proposal for the re-armament of the Native Army and drew attention to the desirability of re-arming volunteers without delay, the weapons of the latter being not only antiquated but worn out.

Mr. Bose then made a long speech, chiefly concerned with the need of lighter land assessment in the Central Provinces.

Mr. Evans drew attention to the wisdom shown last year, and hoped that improvement in irrigation, this year, would go a long way towards meeting losses in the land revenue.

Mr. Ananda Charlu chiefly dwelt upon the desirability of systematic extension of tank and well irrigation and the introduction of fixed assessment for land revenue.

The Maharajah of Darbhanga, in the course of a speech dwelt upon the inequality of land assessment, especially in Assam, and urged the desirability of the establishment of a great scientific agricultural department with experts to help to find out improved processes for the benefit of cultivators and of such industries as that of indigo. He further urged the reduction in charges for the carriage of coal, on the ground that advantages of such would be to saving cowdung for enriching the soil.

THE POSITION OF MADRAS.

Mr. Rees, referring to the financial position of the province he represents, described Madras as the milch cow of India and urged that it was necessary to be just to it before being generous to other provinces. He went on to refer to the number of more special needs of the Madras Presidency, including its railways, mines, and the Native Christian community.

Mr. Smeaton followed, his speech being mostly devoted to the discussion of the special needs of Burma in regard to a stronger staff of forest officers, the amendment of petroleum and salt regulations and the question of issuing Council drafts on Rangoon and Government telegraphic transfers for Rangoon on Bombay as well as on Calcutta.

Mr. Spence described Bombay as having no money and living on the charity of the Government of India. The province, he said, would take many years to recover from the calamity of the present famine and he put in a plea for liberal treatment on this account.

Mr. Mehta, in the course of an interesting speech, raised a question of how the currency policy, and especially the closure of mints affected the resisting power of the people in time of famine, and said that over-assessment may have increased their liability to reach the end of their resources in years of such calamity. He complained of the rigidity of the land revenue system as well as of the heaviness of demand, and considered that the issues involved included those of indebtedness of the agricultural classes. Estimates in the Budget for the ensuing year in regard to land revenue realisations were, he considered, too sanguine, and suggested that the 24 lakhs of surplus, for which Mr. Dawkins had budgeted, might well be made over to help the province of Bombay at the present juncture. He further advocated an appeal to the Home Treasury for assistance, suggesting the guaranteeing of India's loans by the Home Government as an appropriate arrangement.

Sir Harnam Singh, in the course of his speech, said that he thought Government was going too fast in its endeavour to bring gold into circulation.

MR. IBBETSON'S REPLY.

Mr. Ibbetson, speaking on behalf of Government, said that the Secretary of State had been asked to arrange for the recruitment of more forest officers at Home with a view to meet the needs of Burma in this connection. The question of amended regulations for the Burmah kerosine industry was under consideration. Regarding irrigation, he said, the addition of 25 lakhs which has been made in the Budget under this heading, was an indication of the policy Government proposed to pursue, while as regards Chattisgarh District, in the Central Provinces, to which attention has been drawn in the course of the debate, expert opinion had recently been obtained favourable to this project, and if the scheme of irrigating this area should prove feasible, it would be carried out. He claimed that much has been done for the benefit of the agriculturalists to prevent undue alienations. Materials also had been collected with a view to instituting a more elastic system of collecting land revenue. Government could not afford to tie its hands either in this respect or as regards the proposed changes directed to making the system of assessment more uniform, but the matter was looked upon as one of great importance and was not being lost sight of. Referring to the Maharajah of Darbhanga's recommendations for the establishment of a scientific agricultural department, he said, the Secretary of State had already sanctioned the appointment of a Director-General for such an institution and the reasons why no steps had not yet been taken were partly to lack of funds and partly to the difficulty of finding a really suitable incumbent. Government, however, were generally agreed as to the need of such an institution. In regard to the Central Provinces Mr. Ibbetson said the question of reducing land revenue was limited by the impossibility of being liberal at the expense of the taxpayer. He thought that the proposal to make conciliation committees compulsory would defeat its own object. He added that the great effort, which is being made by Government, to save human life in the present famine was fully appreciated, and he was firmly convinced that though the Indian peasant was inarticulate he was not ungrateful.

THE PUBLIC WORKS MEMBER.

Sir Arthur Trevor, replying to Mr. Allan Arthur's complaint about the delay in deferred telegrams, said he surplus in the Telegraph Budget was largely due to the pressure of traffic which had produced the delays complained of, and so far as this was the case, the surplus was being expended on improvements directed to relieving the congestion. He did not hold out very great hopes of Government interfering more than they already did in regard to railway rates for coal. They were fully alive, however, to the importance of encouraging traffic by having these rates as low as practicable.

THE MILITARY MEMBER.

Sir Edwin Collen then spoke at considerable length on the subject of military estimates. He described what was being done to strengthen the Indian Army and announced that the re-armament of Volunteers with the Lee Metfords would be taken in hand immediately after those native regiments which formed part of the field army and before the re-armament of the remaining native regiments. He further announced that the Secretary of State had sanctioned the introduction of that important reform, known as double company system, in the native army, and referred to the steps which have been taken to improve the mobilityof forces in India—steps which had rendered possible the recent speedy despatch of troops required in SouthAfrica.Thegreat reform which was still needed was that of further decentralisation, but he claimed that in the preparation of a force for immediate mobilisation by land or sea,in the arrangement for the protection of ports and frontier posts, and in reserves immense progress had been made. India's powers in regard to the manufacture of warlike stores had made it possible to meet all demands made by the War Office for South Africa. Sir Edwin Collen concluded with an eloquent tribute to the late Sir William Lockhart and Sir Donald Stewart.

MR. DAWKINS SUMS UP.

Mr. Dawkins then summed up the debate. He contested that Mr. Arthur's figures in regard to the large importation of funds by exchange banks and argued that the Secretary of State had taken the only course open to him as regards suspension of telegraphic transfers, his first duty being to safeguard currency. He bade his critics not to dangle the profits of rupee-coining too much before Government lest perchance some day Government should succumb to this temptation. Regarding the giving to banks access to paper currency he said the matter was still under consideration of the Secretary of State, and he could not, therefore, make any definite statement. Those who alleged, however, that the Indian banks were alone in the world in receiving no such assistance were mistaken in thinking that they saw the arrangement of the Imperial Bank of Germany painted large over all the lobe. So far from the people not taking gold readily some £360,000 had already been successfully put into circulation by Government, and he learnt that the difficulties at first raised against its acceptance were disappearing. The question of reducing rates of duty on locally manufactured Burma salt would be carefully considered, but he did not hold out hopes of much being done, the rates being already very low for this article. It was not practicable to issue Council Bills on Rangoon even under arrangement, as Mr. Smeaton suggested, whereby half would be issued in gold and half in silver, but he saw no objection to granting telegraphic transfers for Rangoon on Bombay as well as on Calcutta. Negotiations to this end were in progress, but he feared the rates charged on Bombay would, for geographical reasons, be higher than on Calcutta. He went on to combat Mr. Mehta's argument regarding cultivators having been better off with low exchange and laid on the table a statement to show the extent of the expected plague expenditure.

THE VICEROY SPEAKS.

The debate closed with an important speech by H. E. the Viceroy, in the course of which his Excellency said that Government had, perhaps, entered on the present Legislative session with too large a programme of measures, and he doubted whether the three months over which the Calcutta Legislative session extends was sufficiently long to enable a number of contested measures to be put through simultaneously. He preferred in this connection to be charged with undue caution rather than with extravagant haste in passing them, and explained a number of measures which has been postponed this season on the ground that it is desirable to legislate sparingly and looking the while very carefully indeed into the quality, and giving none the opportunity to say that their representations had not been fully considered. It was sometimes necessary to pass unpopular and strenuously-contested measures, but he considered that where legislation was so prompt and powerful as in India it should be resorted to as sparingly as possible. Turning to war in South Africa his Excellency said that Sir William Lockhart and he had decided to take the risk of sending a part of the Indian garrison to South Africa and had in fact sent eight thousand British troops and three thousand non-combatant natives was no proof that India could spare any of her troops permanently. Indeed events in Central Asia and on the Afghan Frontier had shown how necessary it was always to be prepared. Early in the war he had offered the Home Government to send besides ten thousand native troops. Cavalry in particular, he thought, would have been invaluable, and he was sorry reasons of policy had prevented her Majesty's Ministers from accepting. Their having refused was no slur on our splendid native regiments. The Viceroy then went on to dwell upon the great demonstration of loyalty which the war had evoked and the anxiety of her Majesty that he should convey to her Indian people her appreciation of their attitude. Passing on to the question of finance he said that as a result of the lesson of the war in South Africa every Great Power would have to spend money on further equipment, and India would be no exception to this great duty of safeguarding her people and protecting them from internal disturbance and external aggression and making them contented and happy. Turning to famine Lord Curzon quoted lengthy statistics to show its unprecedented nature and the vast efforts which were being made by Government to combat it and save the lives of the sufferers. It had overshadowed the Budget and carried off the surplus, but the death-rates in the affected areas were being kept down and as yet the vitality of the people had been maintained. Referring to irrigation he showed that the area where works, which would be of any value against famine, was now comparatively speaking small, but he was so deeply impressed with the desirability of pushing on with it, where practicable, that he had induced the Finance Minister to increase the irrigation grant for the next year by 25 lakhs. The speech closed with a tribute to the value of work done by Mr. Dawkins, especially in connection with currency reform and the simplication of the Budget.

The debate was not finished until late in the afternoon, though in deference to a suggestion made by the Viceroy much of the manuscript eloquence of the members was taken as read.

THE VICEROY ON TOUR.

H. E. the Viceroy and party have left to-night on tour. The Hon. Mr. Smeaton has been deputed to travel throughout the famine areas to arrange for the efficient distribution of the Famine Fund.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

Races to be held on Saturday next, 31st instant.

Ship's boats (service rig) handicap race to start at 3-30 p.m. Course No. 14.

Yachts handicap race—start at 3-45, Course No. 8.

Tomtit class race—start at 4 o'clock. Course No. 14.

Entries for all the above races will close at noon on Friday.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO PARIS.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales is not going to the opening of the Paris Exhibition, which has been fixed for the 14th April.

THE FAMINE FUND.

Lord Derby has accepted the Presidentship of the Lancashire Branch of the Indian Famine Fund.

Sir Frank Forbes Adam, Chairman of the Committee, estimates that the contributions exclusive of Liverpool will reach sixty thousand pounds in May.

THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

MARCH 28.

It is reported that Sir Arthur Power Palmer will succeed the late Sir William Lockhart.

DR. CLARKE'S RESIGNATION DEMANDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 27,

The Caithness electors, in three unanimous resolutions, condemned their member Dr. Clark, peremptorily demanding his resignation.

OBITUARY.

The Earl of Harrowby is dead.

Dudley Francis Stuart Ryder, 3rd Earl of Harrowby, was born at Brighton in 1831, and succeeded to the title in 1882, he was educated at Harrow and Oxford, and was M.P. for Lichfield, 1856-59, and for Liverpool, 1868-82, siting as Lord Sandon. He held the vice-presidency of the Committee of Council on Education from 1874 to 1878. While he was vice-president, he, by the minute of June 26, 1875, set aside £3,500 for the revival of the Teachers' Pension Minutes of 1846-51. The Earl was an active member of the first School Board for London, and held a very high opinion of the way it approached, discussed, and (for the time being, as it now transpires) settled the so-called "Religious Difficulty." Lord Harrowby was partly responsible for the movement of which the National Liberal Federrtion was the outcome. "The Federation was a growth from two causes," wrote Mr. Schnadhorst, in the "Nineteenth Century" in July, 1882: "first, the adoption by many important constituencies like Leeds, Manchester, and Glasgow, of the system which has secured to Birmingham amid the general wreck its complete Liberal representation; and secondly, the necessity arrising for combined action in opposing the Tory Government. The first occasion for the latter arose in 1876, on the Education Bill introduced by Lord Sandon," (now Lord Harrowby), "when, at the invitation of the Birmingham Association, a deputation of nearly a thousand of the leaders of provincial Liberalism waited on Lord Hartington to sustain and to stimulate the opposition to the Bill which was in progress in the House of Commons. United action followed in support of Mr. Plimsoll's agitation and the agitation on the Slave Circulars. The advantages of co-operation thus established were incalculable; and when the Eastern question arose, with its rapidly-changing phases, demanding frequent expression of public feeling, it was determined to summon a meeting of representatives of all popularly-elected associations to to consider the desirability of forming a union of such associations on a representative basis." In 1878 he was appointed President of the Board of Trade, with a seat in the Cabinet. In 1885, he was appointed Lord Privy Seal in the Salisbury Ministry. In 1851 he married Lady Mary, eldest daughter of the second Marquis of Exeter.

THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT PAKNI.

POONA, MARCH 28,

The Government have decided, after reviewing the papers, to prosecute the driver, who was found guilty of the railway accident,which occurred at Pakni, and who was ordered to be dealt with departmentally.

The trial takes place to-morrow.

GOVERNMENT FODDER DESTROYED BY FIRE.

A large hay stack, belonging to the Remount depot at Ahmednagar, was burnt down on Monday last. The men of the Welsh Regiment turned out, but their services were of little avail owing to the entire absence of water. Over twenty tons of hay were destroyed.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT CHANGES.

Owing to the substitution of cordite and other explosives, the gunpowder factory, which has been established for many years in Kirkee, will cease to exist from Saturday next. The machinery will be sold by auction. The staff of the factory will be temporarily attached to the small arms ammunition factory at Kirkee until the cordite factory, now in the course of erection at Coonoor is completed, when they will be transferred to Coonoor. The factory will be ready about the end of the present year. Major Babington, who has been in charge of the factory, is now on deputation in England, studying the manufacture of cordite. Mr. Burnham, chemist and manager; and Mr. Guttridge, master-worker; and Mr. Murray, chief mechanical engineer, retire. Sergeant Donnes has gone to England for a course of shell filling with lyddite.

DEPARTURE OF H. E. LORD NORTHCOTE.

THEIR Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote left Bombay yesterday afternoon for Poona, en route to Mahableshwar, by the ordinary Poona passenger train. His Excellency was accompanied by Major the Hon'ble Rupert Leigh, Military Secretary; Mr. Claude Hill, I. C. S., Private Secretary; Major Croly, R. A. M. C., Medical Officer, and Captain J. G. Greig, Captain B. Greville and Captain Wood, Aides-de-Camp. As the departure was private, a few officials and gentlemen assembled at the Victoria Terminus station to see their Excellencies off. Amongst those present were:—The Hon'ble Mr. J. Tate, Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department; Mr. A. F. Woodburn, I. C. S., Plague Commissioner; Mr. George Barnett, C. I. E., Agent, G. I. P. Railway; Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Owen; Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Riddle, officiating Assistant Adjutant General, Bombay Command; the Hon'ble Mr. S. M. Moses; Mr. E. Grey, I. C. S., Collector of Bombay; Mr.Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E.; Mr. Nowroji M. Wadia, C. I. E.; Captain Purvis, Commanding the Governor's Body Guard; Rissaldar Abdul Kareem, Native A.-D.-C. to the Governor; Sirdar Oomer Jamal and Sirdar Cassum Haji Mitha. Their Excellencies arrived at the station a few minutes before the departure of the train and were decorated by Mr. N. M. Wadia with floral wreaths and presented with bouquets. After shaking hands with those present, Lord and Lady Northcote entered the saloon, and the train steamed out of the station. A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the saluting battery announcing the departure.

AN Army order is issued relating to the re-enlistment of ex-soldiers for home service. Those residing in London, Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, and Leeds are directed to report themselves as below:—London, Chelsea Barracks; Manchester, 62 Victoria Street; Birmingham, 52 Digbeth; Liverpool, Rupert Lane Barracks; Leeds, 10 Mill Hill. In reporting the man into the payment of the paymaster of the unit, &c., to which he proceeds, it will be stated definitely whether he is or is not a pensioner, and in the former case whether he has elected to receive pension or bounty. If he is not passed fit he will be sent back to his home, receiving the pay and allowances referred to in paragraph 3 of the Secretary of State's instructions, together with a railway warrant to his place of residence. Ex-soldiers of all corps, except Infantry, will be enlisted for the corps in which they last served, but in all cases in which the designation or organisation of a corps has been changed since the ex-soldier left the Service he will be attested for the corps which has been substituted for it in the present corps warrant.

FAREWELL DINNER TO MR. AND MRS. DAWKINS.

THE VICEROY ON THE FINANCIAL SECRETARIES WORK.

A FAREWELL dinner was given on Monday night by the Viceroy and Lady Curzon to Mr. and Mrs. Dawkins. The Viceroy in proposing the health of the guests of the evening sketched Mr. Dawkins' career before arriving in India, and continued: "How India at large and the Departments of the Government of India have profited by one short though busy year of Mr. Dawkins' initiative and advice is known to all or nearly all of those who are seated at this table. It is as yet too early to pronounce the verdict of history upon the currency policy of the present administration: the full measure of credit, if it be earned, will not be given till later on when the new system has had a fair trial, and when its stability has been conclusively established by the test of time. Meanwhile it will be conceded by all that Mr. Dawkins has launched the ship with conspicuous skill, and that it rides proudly and triumphantly on the waves. (Applause). A stable exchange, a currency responding to the needs of Indian business and finance, but standing in a fixed and permanent relation to the currency of the Empire, and lastly an intimate connection between the financial systems and resources of Great Britain and India—these were the objects which Mr. Dawkins set before himself and which in a brief space of 12 months he has done much to achieve. He bequeaths to his successor a task not free from anxiety, and a responsibility not diminished by the inital success, but the foundations have been well and truly laid and the superstructure ought to stand. (Applause.) There are two other respects in which Mr. Dawkins has won in an exceptional degree the confidence of those with whom he has been brought into official connection. The first of these has been his freedom from bureaucratic prejudices, his accessibility to all, and his manifest desire not merely to conduct the business of his department, but to encourage the trade, to develope the resources, and to set free from artificial trammels the enterprise of the Empire. His attitude with regard to the financial transactions of the Presidency Banks the taxation of imports, and telegraphic transfers, has been one of genuine and practical sympathy with the mercantile community in India, while in the long discussion that has attended the question of the banks he has shown a readiness to meet criticism and anxiety only to win his point by carrying conviction that is not always found behind an official waistcoat. (Applause.) The second respect in which Mr. Dawkins has deserved the thanks of the public, and perhaps more especially of myself, has been his conduct of the business of his department, and the share he has borne in the work of the Government of India. The machinery by which this country is ruled is a wonderful piece of mechanism. It is the result of a century of scientific elaboration, and it is worked by the most upright and highly trained body of engineers in the world, But I may be pardoned for saying that it has so many wheels that they sometimes retard each other's progress, so vast a weight that the elasticity of the parts is apt to be lost in the ponderousness of the whole, so many written rules for observance that the spirit is sometimes sacrificed to the letter, so fixed a groove of operation that it may almost be said to start and swerve at any novel departure. Now I am one of those who hold that the man should be the master of the machine, not the machine master of the man. Administration should be cautious and reasoned, but that is no ground why it should not be firm and prompt. We are a government who write much, but that is no reason why we should do nothing but write. (Laughter.) Lord Wellesley remarked of the Secretaries of the Government of India that they combined the industry of clerks with the talents of statesmen. Yes, but I should like to eliminate the clerk and to exalt statesman. (Applause.) "Non est scribendum sed gubernandum" is the motto that I should like to fix over the doors of every Government office. If the choice is between settling a matter in six weeks or in six months I would sooner take the six weeks, if between six months and six years I would prefer not to take the six years. I cannot see why dilatoriness should be regarded as an equal virtue with despatch, or why the departments of Government should practice a different economy from that which prevails in the farmyard, and should sit contendedly upon eggs that have long since been addled. (Laughter and applause.) I mention these views, ladies and gentlemen, because in putting them into practice I have had the unfailing sympathy and co-operation of Mr. Dawkins. He has brought to the task of the Indian Government a mind keen and alert an intelligence trained in the best of schools, a natural capacity for business, dislike equal to my own of procrastination and shams, and a keen desire in the short space that has been available to him to be up and doing. I can hardly say how much I shall miss such a colleague, or to what extent virtue will have gone out of the Government of India by his departure. There is, perhaps, a third respect which I should not omit to mention in which Mr. Dawkins has during the year that he has been among us won the regard of all, and in which he has been largely assisted by the lady who sits by my side. (Applause.) I allude to the zest with which he and she have entered into all the interests and pursuits of life at Simla and Calcutta, and have endeared themselves by many acts of kindness and hospitality to a wide circle of friends. From all these many quarters will come equal regrets at their impending departure, and equal hopes for their success and happiness in the life that lies before them. What the fates may have in store for Mr. Dawkins I cannot tell. He may live to sway the Counsels of a Senate, and to control the finances of a larger Empire even than that of India. However that may be, I hope that in his new occupations he may sometimes turn a thought to the country which he has served so faithfully for a year, to the colleagus who mourn his departure, and to that vast charge of empire the noblest burden that can be laid upon the shoulders of any Englishman to which he has for a short period lent so strenuous a helping hand." (Loud applause.)

The toast was drunk with enthusiasm.

Mr. Dawkins, in replying, expressed a profound sense of gratitude to the Viceroy for the readiness and generosity with which he had always accorded his advice, sympathy, and support, and to his colleagues for their courteous kindness and willing cooperation.

THE CHIEF JUDGESHIP OF BURMAH.

MR. COPPLESTONE, Judicial Commissioner, is believed is to be appointed Chief Judge of the Burmah Chief Court. This being the case it is said Sir W. F. Agnew, the Recorder, intends sending in his resignation. The news has caused a great sensation in Rangoon amongst the barristers, so much so that a meeting was held in the Bar Liberary on Monday afternoon, protesting against the post of the Chief Judge being given to a Civilian Judge. Telegrams are being sent both by the lawyers and the Chamber of Commerce to the Setratary of State and the Government of India expressing their vote of dissent.

The following is the text of the urgent telegram wired by the Rangoon Bar Association to the Secretary of State and the Viceroy, protesting against the appointment of a Civilian Judge to preside over the Chief Court of Lower Burma:—

"The Bar Association views with the greatest apprehension the proposed appointment of a Civilian to the post of Chief Judge of the Lower Burma Chief Court, which, in the opnion of the Association, would be a serious blow to the independence of the Court; and the Association further urges that the character of the legal business in this commercial port, which is second only to Calcutta and Bombay, has not been adequately recognised and appreciated." The Rangoon Chamber of Commerce also wired to the Viceroy, stating that they viewed the appointment of a Civilian as Chief Judge with extreme disfavour, as Mr. Coplestone's experience had been entirely concerned with business foreign to that which would come before the Chief Court, and the Chamber considers that the Chief Judgeship should always be held by a Barrister of practical experience. The Rangoon Trades' Association also assembled and despatched a similar protest to the Viceroy.

THE FRONTIER MURDERS.

FURTHER information of the murders at Shabkadr shows that Mr. Gunter and Lieutenant Green were returning from a successful day's snipe shooting to Shabkadr Fort, and when about fifty yards from the east gate of Shankarghar village, the accused, Ahmed Ullah, caught up with them, and shot Lieutenant Green in the back with a pistol. Mr. Gunter closed in with Ahmed Ullah, who then stabbed him in the heart. The shikari, who was about fifteen paces off, realising what had happened, rushed up, and picking up one of the guns that had fallen from the hands of the murdered officers, loaded it with a No. 8 cartridge, and fired at the assassin wounding him in the thigh and stomach. The assassin made off up the bazaar, and a Hindu tried to stop him, but got stabbed in two places and died of his wounds immediately. Ahmed Ullah was then arrested by a trans-border Pathan and made over to the authorities. He will be tried under the Murderous Outrage Act at Peshawar. The motive was apparently pure Ghazeeism. The man was employed in the Canal Department on ten rupees a month, and had no grievance of any sort against any European or Government, and did not even know who the two officers were. Lieutenant Green was attached to No. 1 Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners.

ART, MUSIC AND DRAMA.

THE FLOOD OF MARTIAL MUSIC.

LONDON PLAY HOUSES.

"CYRANO DE BERGERAC" IN THE PROVINCES.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

THE Germans, fond as they are of us, can be frankly critical, even satirical, at times, not only with regard to our military and political doings, but also about our social affairs. The London correspondent of a Bavarian paper writes concerning the performance at Covent Garden Theatre in aid of the sick and wounded:—Perhaps the most remarkable feature of this eminently patriotic concert was the generous disregard of nationality displayed in the selection of the artists. It is true one Englishman, Mr. Lloyd, was admitted (*aufgenommen*), but the rest of the programme, consisting principally of French music, was carried out by Mme. Patti, a cosmopolitan; M. Alvarez, a Frenchman; M. JohannesWolff, a Dutchman; and the conductor, Herr Wilhelm Ganz, a German. Imagine a concert at Berlin, after Gravelotte or Reichshofen, for a similar purpose, honoured by the presence of the Crown Prince and Princess,in which the principal performers were an Austrian, an Alsatian, a Dane, and an Englishman! Our German friend also makes some sarcastic references to "smart" society and art in London, but they are not ill-natured, and he admits that such a financial result—240,000 marks—would be impossible in any other country in the world, and asserts that no people are so kindhearted and liberal as the English. He also does full justice to the splendid generosity of individuals, citing some well-known names.

Everything in these present days, so far as music is concerned, seems to centre around patriotism one way or another, and it is no wonder therefore that the musical market is literally glutted with songs of the army, songs of the navy, and songs of great military achievements. When the musical output of all this excited emotion has been summed up strictly from an artistic point of view, we very much wonder what relation it will bear to the military music which sprang into existence at the close of last century, after and during the throes of the terrible wars of the sixties and the nineties. On the whole, the music which came into being out of last-century's wars was worthy of the period. That is to say, the airs were invigorating, sound in sentiment, vigorous in act. "Hearts of Oak," "Rule, Britannia," and to come a trifle into the present century, "The Death of Nelson" and "Tom Bowling;" these may not exactly be the highest sort of art, but they have shown themselves to possess enduring stuff of a vigorously second-rate kind. It will be interesting, therefore, when the tale of the two centuries is told, and their sung is song, to compare the net result between them. We will venture a good deal on the verdict that the close of the nineteenth has not surpassed the close of the eighteenth century in this particular matter of average patriotic musical production. Still, we would not be over-confident in the matter. It is easier to judge of a perspective when you are at the right distance than it is to guess it when you are too near.

The new American soprano, Miss Hortense Paulsen, made a very favourable impression at the last Ballad Concert at St. James's Hall, and she is likely to achieve a wide popularity. She possesses a very sweet and sympathetic voice and sings with much taste and feeling, while her execution in other respects indicates intelligent study and careful training. Mr. William Boosey is to be congratulated on the success of his series of Ballad Concerts, which, for the present, have come to an end, and the crowded audiences that have attended them must have produced gratifying pecuniary results.

"The Bishop's Eye" unhappily has proved unequal to the task of compelling the attention of the public, and Miss Clo Graves's "eccentric comedy" is accordingly to be withdrawn at the Vaudeville to-day. To-morrow evening (Saturday) it is hoped, although the date is not yet absolutely fixed, will be produced there a new three-act farce adapted by Mr. Owen Hall from the French of "Mon Enfant." The title at present selected for the piece is "An Author's Syndicate." This, however, may yet be altered, as in the case of the one previously chosen, "Our Baby." The atmosphere and tone of the farce are essentially French, and recognising the fact, Mr. Hall has made no attempt to change the original locality or the nationality of the various characters. The main idea of the plot is that a man of letters has been precipitated into success less by the force of his own talent than by the influence of a couple of fashionable women. Subsequently he falls in love with and marries a simple country girl, the daughter of a lady possessed of ideas. The latter also determines to devote herself to the advancement of her son-in-law's interests. In this way we find the hero, so to speak, "over-womanised," and it becomes a problem for his simple little country wife how most speedily to free him from his too solicitous friends and draw him to herself. Mr. Charles Hawtrey, it should be mentioned, is stage-managing the piece, the cast of which is as follows:—Madame Botival, Miss Gertrude Kingston, Countess Precigny, Miss Maud Hobson, Madame Langeron, Miss Caroline Elton, Marie Latour, Miss Ellas Dée, Victor Latour, Mr. Yorke Stephens, Mons. Botival, Mr. Thomas A. Wise.

According to the official announcement, "Bootle's Baby" has unfortunately "failed to attract" at the Garrick, and Mr. Hugh Moss's piece was consequently withdrawn last Friday. On Saturday last Mr. H. T. Brickwell's successful pantomime "Puss in Boots" was restored to its original place in the night bill without any alteration in the cast. This arrangement will doubtless hold good until Easter, when Mrs. Leslie Carter is to appear at the Garrick as Zaza, a character in which she has made an extraordinary hit in America during the past season.

In pursuance of their advertised policy, Messrs. Frederick Harrison and Cyril Maude will substitute "The Rivals" for "She Stoops to Conquer" at the Haymarket on the evening of Tuesday, the 27th inst. In the revival of Sheridan's comedy Mr. Sydney Valentine is to appear as Sir Antony, Mr. Paul Arthur as Captain Absolute, Mr. Frederick Harrison as Falkland, Mr. Cyril Maude as Bob Acres, Mr. J. D. Beveridge as Sir Lucius, Mrs. Charles Calvert as Mrs. Malaprop, Miss Lily Hanbury, as Julia, and Miss Winifred Emery as Lydia Languish. After "The Rivals" comes "The School for Scandal," which is tolerably certain to carry the management on to the close of the season. The autumn one is to be started with the new play that Mr. J. M. Barrie is now engaged upon for the Haymarket company. Mrs. Craigie is also busily occupied with a comedy for Messrs. Harrison and Maude, who further hold in reserve Miss Clo Graves's piece, founded on and entitled "The Rape of the Lock."

At the Kennington Theatre Mr. John Hare started on Monday upon a tour which involves his absence from the West-end of London for a period of, at the lowest computation, eighteen months. It is ill parting for so lengthy an interval with an actor of his talent and versatility, but both America and the English provinces are intent upon making the acquaintance of "The Gay Lord Quex" and go accordingly he must. Of Mr. Pinero's brilliant and clever piece so much has been written that it is unnecessary to say anything more at present. It has stood the test of over 300 performances at the Globe, and the success achieved at that theatre will, there can be no doubt, be repeated elsewhere. Mr. Hare takes with him most of the members of the original company, and is especially fortunate in retaining Miss Irene Vanbrugh for her old part of Sophy Fullgarney, which she plays with such amazing "verve" and vigour. Mr. Gilbert Hare repeats his wonderfully finished sketch of Sir Chichester Frayne, and Miss Mona Oram again appears as Mrs. Jack Eden. Among the new comers are Mr. Arthur Grenville as "Valma," Miss Anne Beaufort as the Duchess, and Mr. Ivo Dawson as Captain Bastling.

Mr. Henry Arthur Jones's drama, "The Dancing Girl," with its picturesque effects and forcible story, established its reputation at the Haymarket long ago, and is now making an equally successful appeal to provincial and suburban playgoers. For the moment, however, it is with the players rather than with the play we are concerned, seeing that among the members of the company which appeared last night at the Grand, Fulham, there are several recruits to the theatrical profession worthy of something more than passing mention. Particularly interesting is it to note that the part of the heroine, Drusilla Ives, falls to the author's daughter, Miss Winifred Arthur Jones, whose performance gives abundant promise of future achievement. Tall, graceful, and gifted with a clear and pleasing voice, Miss Arthur Jones obviously possesses a very distinct measure of histrionic ability. To say that she is already a finished actress would be absurd of course; but that she is adopting the right method to become one is perfectly apparent. Her gestures still lack freedom and breadth, her manner is just a little spasmodic, and she has not yet acquired the art of passing easily and without effort from one phase of emotion to another. Such shortcomings time and experience will certainly remedy, however. As John Christison, Mr. Stanley Derk exhibited genuine feeling and an agreeably earnest method that only failed him somewhat in the very trying scene in the second act. To find such undoubted talent in a company composed mainly of youthful artists is, nevertheless, a circumstance to be unfeignedly grateful for in these days.

A composer whose list of compositions includes a symphony, two symphonic poems, a pianoforte concerto, a suite for full orchestra, and quintets, quartets, trios, and sextets is nothing if not serious. Mr. Josef Charles Holbrooke, ætat 22, a brilliant ex-student of the Royal Academy of Music, is serious beyond all description. But while still in the heyday of youth he must be advised to leave severely alone such poems as Poe's "Raven." When he is double his present age, when he has felt some of life's bitterness, it will be time enough for him to look on the black side of things and express his gloomy thoughts in music. A youth of two-and-twenty has no right to be morose or gloomy, and if he attempt to portray moroseness he fails to carry conviction, for he has no right to be sincere. Mr. Holbrooke is very clever naturally and very accomplished by evident hard work. But let him arouse in us who have passed beyond the stage of youth some of those happy feelings we had when all was young. One is certain that he can do this and equally certain that his seat at the round table of his compatriot colleagues is not far from the president's chair, for his gifts entitle him to be ranked with Mr. Bantock, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Walthew, Dr. Walford Davies, and other "young bloods" on whom the whole of our future as a musical nation depends. The rest of the programme does not call for detailed comment, since it was wholly familiar. M. Cesar Thomson, distinguished violinist though he be, is not one to give us the ideal interpretation of Brahms's concerto. More brilliant and less "deep" works suit his style better. Mr. Kennerley Rumford repeated his earnest and apparently deeply-felt rendering of Brahms's "Vier Ernste Gesange," and a Mendelssohn symphony completed the scheme.

Herr Carl Halir reappeared at St. James's Hall on Saturday, after fulfilling several provincial engagements with great success. His playing improves on acquaintance, and there is little if any fault to find with his leading of a Beethoven quartet, or, for that matter, of his playing of Spohr's so-called dramatic concerto. Herr Hugo Becker scored a success in Brahms's beautiful sonata in F; Mrs. Hutchinson sang interestingly as usual, and, mirabile dictu! the usually rather apathetic audience was called upon to sing the National Anthem! Mrs. Hutchinson sang the "verse," and the audience then took up the chorus in a manner that was perhaps a little mild. The audience "down below" in the minstrel department could hardly have been disturbed, however.

The Philharmonic Society at Queen's Hall on Thursday night entered upon its 88th annual season. This venerable body has in its long career undergone many changes, the most numerous perhaps being during the past decade. Indeed, times have altered, music has advanced, and the Philharmonic policy has wisely been made to follow suit. Only a few years ago the teachers of music, who have always been the chief supporters of the Philharmonic—which are indeed the only performances many of them attend—demanded long programmes, made up for the most part of familiar works, novelties being more or less avoided, except in the case of some really great composition which had never before been heard here. Later on the Society's concerts were largely given up to eminent foreign composers who visited this country for the sake of conducting their own works. In the result the greater part of the time available for rehearsals was devoted to the foreign visitor, and the resident conductor suffered both in reputation and temper. It was for this reason that, eight years ago, Mr. Cowen resigned the the conductorship, which last night he again resumed. The conditions have now once more changed. This year the only visitor of eminence will be Dr. Dvorak and the seasonwill be chiefly notable for the engagement of eminent pianists, and, it is hoped, for a great improvement in the standard of performance. The programmes have been cut down to the shortest possible dimensions, and, in fact, Thursday's scheme comprised only four items. Consequently, as the conductor had a couple of rehearsals, there should now be ample time for adequate preparation. At any rate the performance under Mr. Cowen of Tschaikowski's "Symphoine Pathetique. which the Philharmonic Society were the first to introduce just six years ago, was quite equal to the Society's old reputation, the first and third movements being perhaps, better rendered then the second.

Otherwise, the programme comprised Beethoven's Concerto in E Flat, played in masterful manner by Madame Carreno, fresh from laurels gained in Paris; and the great finale to Wagner's "Die Walkure," in which the part of Brunnhilde was sung by Miss Esther Palliser, and Wotan by Mr. Andrew Black. The novelty was a new dramatic overture from the pen of Mr. Otto Manns, a nephew of the respected Crystal Palace conductor, and, if we mistake not, the winner of an open prize offered last year in Germany to the best composer. From a merely technical point of view, his overture shows that the young composer is fully equipped, while he also has imagination and resource, despite evidences of the strong influence of Wagner's music, from which so few modern German musicians are able wholly to escape. Mr. Otto Manns wisely entrusted the conducting of his overture to Mr. Cowen, but he was present in the hall, and came upon the platform to bow to encouraging, and enthusiastic, applause. The successes of the evening were, however, fairly won by Mr. Cowen and Madame Carreno, and more particularly in the slow movement of the Beethoven concerto, rendered with all due delicacy and refinement by the orchestra, and played by the Venezuelan painist without fuss or pretence, and in the true classical spirit, but with just a sufficiency of modern warmth to make the reading interesting. Both she and the band took the movement at a rather slower pace than is usual with the pianists of to-day, while the opening movement was, perhaps, a trifle quicker. The final rondo also went capitally, and Madame Carreno had to come three times on the platform before the audience would be satisfied that an encore piece was declined.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 26th March, 1900:—

	£
1 Amount to be remitted during 1899-1900	17,000,000
2 Remitted from 1st April, 1899, to 24th March, 1900	18,782,700
3 Excess remitted from 1st April 1899 to 24th March 1900	1,782,700

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age Price 2s, 6d, of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 13, Faringdon Road, London, England.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

DEATH OF DEWAN BAHADUR MANIBHAI JASBHAI.

We greatly regret to announce the death of Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, some years ago Dewan to the Rao of Kutch, and subsequently in 1890-94 Dewan to the Gaekwar of Baroda. He died at 9 o'clock yesterday morning at his native place of Petlad, in the Gaekwar's territories. Mr. Manibhai's loss will be deplored in the Gujarati Hindu community of Western India, of which he was a distinguished member. The following account of his career appeared in the Portrait Gallery of Western India.

This gentleman was born at Nadiad in Gujarat in A. D. 1844, and belongs to the "Vadnagra" sect of Nagar Brahmins. He is versed in English and Gujarati. When eighteen years old, he was employed as an Assistant Teacher in the Ahmedabad High-School, and in 1863 he joined the Ahmadabad "Adalut or Court"; two years later he became Head Clerk in the District Court, and in 1868 passed his Moonsiff's examination. In 1870 he was, with the approval of the British Government, appointed by the late Nawab of Junagad to a seat on his Council and made Chief-Justice of the State. The latter office he resigned after a tenure of one year, but during the time he introduced judicial reforms and improved the police laws, for which, on retirement, he received warm approbation from the Nawab, and an "address" from the public. In June 1872 he was appointed Native-Assistant or Assistant Political Agent of Palanpur State, and proved very useful to his superiors in settling an intricate boundary dispute of long standing between Danta and the Palanpur States. In September 1873 he was nominated Native-Assistant to the British Resident at Baroda under Colonel Phayre. During the critical time of unpleasantness between the Resident and Malhar Rao Gaekwar in 1874-75 Mr. Manibhai discharged his duties with strict honesty and faithfulness to his superior, Colonel Phayre, and afterwards to Sir Louis Pelly, Kt., as Resident and Special Commissioner for the Government of India, and the latter recommended Mr. Manibhai to the Viceroy:—"I think that for his past services, during the late crisis at Baroda, the official title of 'Rao Bahadur' should be conferred on him as a personal distinction by "Sanad, accompanied with a Khilat." And accordingly the title was conferred in a public "Durbar" on 25th Septemmber 1875 and a "Khilat" of Rs. 1,000 consisting of a gold watch and a medal bestowed on him. In May 1876 he was nominated Divan of Cutch, with the British approval, pursuant to the desire expressed by the late Rao Shri Pragmulji. Here he settled several intricate questions of policy, matured a scheme for financial improvements, opened the new 'High Court,' 5 Libraries and a School of Arts encouraged education by the addition of 68 boys schools, and by opening schools for girls, brought about the friendly rlations between the King and his "Bhayats" or Cadets of the Royal Family, abolished the system of "Bhagvatai" or farming revenues by the substitution of "Khatabandy" or direct State collections, and organised Water Police to afford protection on the sea. The then Political-Agent in his report to the Bombay Government remarked:—"Mr. Manibhai's untiring energy has enabled me to see a great deal in a few days, while his clever judgment has enabled me to shift blots in the administration and suggest remedies for them." The Bombay Government in their Administration Report of 1876-77 remarked:—"The measures which he has commenced and contemplated appear to be judicious." The State during the minority of the Prince was administered by the 'Council of Regency' under the presidentship of the Political-Agent, Major Reeves. In 1880, on the demise of a Bhayat member, the president nominated another Bhayat, who was supposed to be in opposition to the interest of the ruling family, and hence the nomination was objected to by all the members of the Council and the Divan. The difference was so 'serious' as to lead the Bombay Government to abolish the Council to remove Mr. Manibhai from Premiership, and to appoint the Political-Agent sole Administrator, assisted by a newly-organized "Council of Administration" and a new Divan. The decision was opposed by the people of Cutch, and clamoured against by the Native Press. Mr. Manibhai then reverted to the Baroda State, when the then Minister Sir T. Madeva Rao, entrusted him with the management of the revenue and settlement departments. In September 1883 the Bombay Government of Sir James Fergusson, at the request of H. H. the present young Rao, re-appointed him as Divan of Cutch and the first member of the 'Council of Administration,' which closed with the Rao attaining his majority and assuming the reins of Government. The British Government, approving his services, conferred on Rao Bahadur Manibhai the title of "Divan Bahadur" on 15th November 1884. Mr. Manibhai has translated and published in Gujarati, 'The Select Tales from Shakespeare,' 'Mahomedan Civil Law,' and 'The Bombay High-Court Report. Part I.' He took a prominent part in opening the boys' and girls school, and a public library in Petlad.

Mr. Manibhai was appointed Dewan of Baroda in June 1890 and filled the office with distinction for a period of four years, since which he had led a retired life.

SIGNOR SCRINZI'S CONCERT AT THE TOWN HALL.

The concert given in the Bombay Town Hall on Tuesday evening by Signor Scrinzi was not so well attended as it deserved to be. The Hall was by no means crowded and an array of empty chairs is not the most inspiring sight for a public performer. Something of the sort was, possibly, reflected in Signor Scrinzi's performance, though, on the whole, it was a brilliant and masterly exposition. The programme was interesting and opened with Beethoven's Sonata Op. 14, No. 2, which was an artistic introduction. Liszt's La Campanalla (Etude de Paganini) gave an opportunity for brilliancy of execution, and the two pieces, Morgenstimmung by Grieg and Chopin's Berceuse afforded a pleasing contrast of delicacy. The second part of the programme opened with Chopin's Etude Op. 25, No. 1, which was very admirably given; Lieder by Grieg and Mendelssohn followed, and Signor Scrinzi again aroused the admiration of the audience by his performance of Scharwenka's Polish Dance No. 6, which was indeed very finely played. Chopin's Nocturne Op. 62, No. 1, was also very admirable, and the programme was closed by Schumann's brilliant "Marche des "Davidsbundler" Contre les Philistins.

The vocalists of the evening included Madame Schultz, who sang Schubert's "Sei mir gegrusst" with all her well-known excellence of voice and taste, eliciting hearty applause. Mr. Harrington sang "For Queen and Country" agreeably, and Mr. H. O. Coates gave "I'll sing the Songs of Araby" successfully. One of the popular items of the concert was the violin solo by Mr. J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, I. C. S., whose artistic rendering of the andante movement from a concerto by Mendelssohn called forth demands for more, which were met by the performance of a second and equally well-played piece. Mr. A. Rhenius as usual scored a considerable success by his performance of Piccolomini's "Regina Angelorum" as a cornet solo. On the whole the concert was of sufficient musical interest to merit a larger audience, but if the attendance was not so numerous as could be wished the audience was a critical one and apparently appreciated the various items of the concert. The programme was as under:—

Piano Solo ......Sonata Op. 14, No. 2..............Beethoven.
Signor Scrinzi.
Song ...."For Queen and Country"......W. H. Jude.
Mr. H. Harrington.
Piano Solo ......La Campanella (Etude de Paganini)..............Liszt.
Signor Scrinzi.
Song ...."Sei mir gegrusst"..............Schubert.
Madame Schultz.
Violin Solo ......Andante from Concerto..........Mendelssohn.
Mr. J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, I.C.S.
Piano Solo ......(a) Morgenstimmung..............Grieg.
(b) Berceuse..............Chopin.
Signor Scrinzi.
Piano Solo ......(a) Etude Op. 25, No. 1..............Chopin.
(b) Solvejgs Lied..............Grieg.
(c) Jagd Lied..............Mendelssohn
(d) Polish Dance, No. 6..............Scharwenka.
Signor Scrinzi.
Song............"I'll sing the Songs of Araby." (Lalla Rooke)
Mr. H. O. Coates.
Piano Solo ......Nocturne Op. 62, No. 1..............Chopin.
Signor Scrinzi.
Cornet Solo ......Vesper Song—"Regina Angelorum"..............Piccolomini.
Mr. A. Rhenius.
Piano Solo ......Marche des "Davidsbundler" contre les Philistins..............Schumann.
Signor Scrinzi.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in roundair-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LECTURE BY MAJOR MAYNE, R.E.

Last evening Major Mayne, R.E., delivered an able and highly instructive lecture at the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute on "The Transvaal War." Mr Bell presided, and there was a large attendance, the audience following with close attention and interest the lecturer's remarks.

Major Mayne, in the course of his lecture, said his purpose was to give those who did not quite know what the war meant some idea of the large questions that entered into the subject of war, and at the same time to show how they had influenced operations in the Transvaal. If he thought he might not have been misunderstood he would have called this our first imperial war, because as it had turned out it had been the very first war of the Empire that had taken place. Strictly from a military point of view this war was the first that had taken place under the new conditions of warfare that had cropped up since the Franco-German War of 1870. Of course the Russo-Turkish War took place in the interval, but nothing new was learned there, the weapons and the system being the same as in the Franco-German War. The present war being the first on a large scale that had been fought under absolutely new conditions of armament and other circumstances, naturally we had made many mistakes. Those who wished to offer criticism of the conduct of the war must remember that the Germans also made many mistakes in 1870. We had been practically surprised by unforeseen factors and our generals had also been handicapped by having too few forces to carry out the duties at first thrown upon them. This last fault was, of course, being rapidly altered. The killed and wounded in this war had been far less in proportion than in any other war we have had. In some battles the losses were 7 1-2 per cent, but in previous wars it had been over 48 per cent., and if we had formerly the same idea as now obtained of what we should and should not lose he was afraid England would never have carried through the Peninsular War, in the way she did. War, the lecturer proceeded to say, was a political act; and owing to the want of connection between the statesman and the soldier we had not in England a weapon adequate to the character of the diplomacy that we wanted to carry out in South Africa. On the whole he thought that had turned out to be a good thing. Although we had not been able on the whole, with the weapon we had in England to carry on this war it had brought forward the colonies; and for that reason he said this was the first imperial war England had had. There was nothing that had done so much to weld together the Empire as the cement of the bloodshed of the people. Referring to the causes of war, which, he said, had their roots in events of many years past, Major Mayne observed that Sir Charles Warren had pointed out that the continued vacillating policy of the British Government disheartened a considerable number of the South African colonists and the Africander Bond was started. The Dutch population got the predominance and that led up to the idea of an independent South African State, the movement being aided and abetted by the Transvaal and Free State. All past associations were thrown aside and though England had saved the Transvaal from the natives and stepped in when the South African Republic had but 12s. 6d. in her treasury all was forgotten in favour of the idea of National independence.

THE BOERS' MISTAKE.

The Boers had plenty of time to gather arms and ammunition but they made one great mistake; they began the war too late. At first they had not sufficient fodder and waited not only for this, but delayed three weeks, to enable the Free Staters to join them. Then, in August, we began to send troops out. Major Mayne proceeded to describe the war territory and the operations, illustrating his remarks by sketch maps, drawn on the black board. The Boers were, to use a military term, 'interiorialised," that is to say, they were able to throw their forces to one side or the other far more readily than we could. This was a very great point in their favour and told two or three times. We totally misunderstood what the Boers would do or could do; we never dreamed for a moment that they would invade; we thought that we should do the invading and they would do the defending. Into Ladysmith was poured an enormous quantity of food and ammunition with the idea that we should use that place as a base for supplies for our troops in their advance into the Transvaal. From a military point of view it had been very much disputed whether Ladysmith should have been held or not. He had changed his own views upon the matter; like most military men he first thought that it should not have been held, but as events had turned out it was most advisable that Ladysmith was held. In this as in many other matters connected with the war we had learned our lesson as we had gone on. As to the future course of the war every preparation was being made for a powerful movement northwards and under Lord Kitchener there was little doubt that the movement would be completed in all its organization before it was attempted. The winter is coming on, during which there is no grass and the Boer without grass for his horses was helpless. Here was one great reason for delay on the British side at present. The Boers are getting supplies from Delagoa Bay, and the British would take steps to stop those supplies. Then there was the anxiety of the Boer about his farms to be considered, so that in every way delay was now advantageous to us and disadvantageous to the enemy. During the war there had been several times talk of foreign intervention, but the question had always been asked who was going to intervene and how? The simple fact was that we are so strong on the sea that no nation dare intervene. Not only are we supreme on the sea in naval force, but we are also powerful in the matter of coaling stations. Coal was contraband of war, and he was very glad that the old right of search had been revived by this war. Before the war broke out many of them thought that England had given up that old right of search, but having now revived it we would never give up the right to see that neutral vessels shall not carry goods to our enemies. Upon the subject of

MILITARY QUESTIONS

raised by the war. The lecturer said that weapons that England and Foreign Powers as well had relied on so strongly had proved worthless against an enemy under cover. The shrapnel shell that the whole civilized world had relied upon did not at all hurt the Boers hidden in stone sangars. The Boers brought up against us position artillery and we had to fight this with our field guns. This question of guns had been quite a revelation. Regarding the manner in which a position should be attacked, hitherto we had been told that in a frontal attack nobody could live, but again and again we had seen our men with the bayonet driving men, who were, so to speak, born with rifles in their pockets out of positions in the trenches. The value of mobility had been demonstrated, and especially the value of mounted infantry. The English were very bad at reconnaissance. This was not the fault of the troops but of the system which prevented troops being placed considerable distances apart and being allowed to work towards one another. In India we placed our troops a few miles apart and they went on until about one o'clock when they returned for dinner. Our troops would never learn the art of reconnaissance and our generals would never learn the art of strategy in those conditions, and he thought we were now beginning to learn this. The drain of the war up to the present was represented by 19,000 killed, wounded, missing and sick. The Boers had very skilfully hidden their losses, and it was a very wise thing to do. Lying was not right, but there were times in war when it was right to lie; it was strategy. Regarding the criticisms of the Boers' alleged conduct on certain occasions the lecturer said that at the battle of Elandslaagte the Boers having learned our bugle sounds sounded "retire." That was described by a writer as a dastardly device. But it was a right and proper device, and if we had their bugle sounds we should have done the same thing. The only thing that was not defensible in war was the use of the white flag as a means of drawing your enemy nearer for the purpose of wounding him or putting him out of action. They must not believe every thing that was said of the Boer. Some of the stratagems were perfectly right and we should adopt them ourselves if we only thought of them. Of course, the Boers are men trained from boyhood to strategy in pursuit of game and they had brought their strategy into the war in a very successful way; because war in one sense was game-hunting on a very large scale.

BOMBAY RACES.

HANDICAPS THIRTEENTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 31ST MARCH.

The Hurdle Race.—R C and Distance. All Gold 11 6, Medowra 11 4, Neel Gow 10 11, Inspector 10 4, Milchester 10, Wellaregang 9 10, Planet 9 6.

The Final Plate,—5 furlongs. Security 10, Marwari 9 6, Bayonet 8 8, Antwerp 8 7, Kettledrum 8 6, Terapore 7 12, Peerage 7 8, Wilfred 7 3, Albecore 7. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 4lb.

The Arab Plate—7 furlongs. Lady Newbrok 9 5, Valma 8 8, Rubdan 8, Regal 8, Khalid 7 11, Anaiza 7 4, Pilot 6 6, Jowra 6. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 8lb.

Notice.—The following ponies will be sold after the last race:—b a p Tasseer and g a p Muktar 13 2 life winners; and g a p Thunder 13 2 1-2 maiden.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary W I T C

Bombay, 28th March 1900.

DIVINE SERVICE.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

Thursday at 8 15 p.m Commination Service and Sermon.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50 of all Tobacconists.

THE MIANA DACOITIES.

Giving further details of the Miana dacoities, a contemporary says:—The Ahmedabad police, when they came up with the dacoits, had been three days and nights practically without food, and entirely without rest. But they came along game to the last, and Mr. Lambert is to be congratulated upon his men. The arrival of the Agency Police near Wadhwan had a wonderful effect. Though the pursuers were nearly worn out, being joined by their comrades under Mr. W. L. B. Souter, heartened them wonderfully, and with the prospect of an encounter before them they kept doggedly on. Their disappointment was keen when it was found on reaching the marauders' last camp that the male birds, at least, had flown. If, however, the trackers were exhausted the traked were equally so.

The result of the determined pursuit, as already stated, was the capture of a number of the gang near Wankaner, where some of their comrades were already working on the railway under close police supervision. They had apparently hoped that they might, by getting among their own people, be able to prove an *alibi*; but they were foiled. Since then more arrests have been made, and the leader of the gang has given himself up. In Wankaner the natives say he has made some startling revelations, which implicate people of some position. The gang are said to have attacked in daylight villages in Kaira Cambay and Baroda. At one place a pluckly villager defied them, and fired three arrows at the chief; but he was beaten to death for his temerity. When the women refused to reveal the places were their treasures were hidden, they were taken out, stripped and subjected to the most revolting tortures until they confessed. A party of foot passengers were captured, robbed, and left tied all day in the dry bed of a river lest they should give information as to the whereabouts of the thieves. One Government rifle is still missing. Ere long it is anticipated that some further disclosures of an important character will be made.

The dacoities go to prove two things remarks on contemporary, The first is that the "lathi" must be considered strictly as an "arm," and should be made by Government to come under the "Arms Act." No one who has seen these great iron-shod bamboos in the hands of such men as Mianas, would hesitate to place them under the category of deadly weapons. This has already been advocated in our columns, and the necessity for the measure is becoming more and more apparent. The second point recent events have emphasised is the necessity for strengthening the police. In view of the difficulty of keeping horses, this should be done by the addition of camel sowars in each district. Another important consideration is: What is to be done with the Mianas, well known as daring and truculent thieves in quiet times, but under existing conditions uncontrollable, in a period of scarcity such as this? It might be suggested that if a special European police officer cannot be appointed with a special force of men to keep guard over them, they should be distributed over various parts of India. They are a standing menace to the country. The continual possibility of being raided demoralises the inhabitants. It is a matter of urgent necessity, therefore, that Government should take prompt and effective measures to prevent the commission of such crimes as these people are responsible for.

RE-DISTRIBUTION OF COMMANDS.

The following scheme for the re-distribution of Commands on the North-West frontier has been sanctioned by the Government of India, and will come into force from the 1st of April:—

(*a*) The whole of the frontier from Abbottabad to Dera Ghazi Khan will be formed into one Command. The Command will be a 1st Class District, and the District Staff will be the same as that now sanctioned for the Punjab Frontier Force, and the Officer Commanding will retain the title of General Officer Commanding the Punjab Frontier Force.

(*b*) The Peshawar District will remain unaltered with the visiting Staff, but the Brigadier-General will be subordinate to the General Officer Commanding the Punjab frontier Force.

(*c*) The troops at Dera Ismail Khan and at Edwardesabad, also in the Tochi Valley and Waziristan until withdrawn, and at Dera Ghazi Khan will be placed under a Brigadier-General of the Indian Service, who will be subordinate to the General Officer Commanding the Punjab Frontier Force District, and will be styled the "Derayat District and District Staff," and will consist of one Assistant Adjutant-General and one Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General. The present temporary staff of the Edwardesabad Tochi Force (Colonel on the Staff and Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General) will be abolished.

(*d*) The troops at Kohat and between that place and Thal will be under the direct command of the General Officer Commanding the Punjab Frontier Force, the Staff, Colonel on the Staff and Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, at present temporary, being made permanent.

(*e*) The troops at Abbotabad, Mardan and Malakand will also come under the immediate Command of the General Officer Commanding the Punjab Force.

(*f*) The present temporary staff of the Malakhand Brigade will be abolished, the Malakhand garrison being placed under the Command of the Senior Officer, assisted by a 2nd Class Station Staff Officer. This reduction is, however, contingent on the presence in the Swat Valley of a Brigadier-General Commanding the Malkhand Force. Consequent on the foregoing arrangements, Rangoon will no longer be a 2nd Class District, the troops will be placed under Colonel on the Staff, who will be assisted by a 1st Class Station Staff Officer.

THE BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The Bombay Light Horse Point-to-Point Races and Gymkhana will be held on Monday the 9th April (Bank holiday) and not on Saturday the 7th April as previously notified. They will be held at Santa Cruz and the first event is timed to start at 4-30 p.m.

The following is the programe of events:—

Heads and Posts—Closed to the Bombay Light Horse. Course over three jumps. Cuts points and race according to Cavalry regulations. 1st prize. Cup presented by Sergeant Major Ker.

Postillion Race—Open. Ride one horse or pony and lead another a given course. First in with both animals to win. Five competitors to start or no race. Cup presented by the Bombay Light Horse.

Open Point-to-Point—For all horses. English and Walers catchweight over 12st. 7lbs. Arabs and C. B's catch weights over 10st. 7lbs. Winners of and Point-to-Point Race or Steeplechase catch weights over 13st. and 11st. in respective classes. Five starters or no race. Colours to be worn Cup presented by the Bombay Light Horse.

Wantage Competition—Closed to the Bombay Light Horse. Teams of three to ride from starting post to a spot marked by a red flag where Nos. 1 and 3 will dismount and using Morris tubes in carbines which will be provided must break four objects placed on posts sixty yards from firing point. No. 2 mounted will meanwhile lead horses of Nos. 2 and 3 to shelter marked by white flag. Nos. 1 and 3 having broken all four objects will signal to No. 2 to bring up led horses to firing point and remounting team will gallop back to starting post. Best time to win. Entries should be sent in individually and teams will be drawn by lot.

The Light Horse Cup—For chargers, the property of Members of the Bombay Light Horse which have been regularly ridden on parade during the current season. To be ridden by Members of the Corps. English and Walers Catch weights over 12st. 7lbs. Arabs and C.B.'s catchweights over 10st. 7lbs. Winners of any Point to Point Race or steeplechase catchweights over 13st. and 11st in respective classes cup presented by the officer commanding B. L. H.

The Santa Cruz Scurry—About 3 furlongs, For all ponies 14 hands and under that have been regularly hunted with the Bombay Hounds during the past season. English a Walers catchweights over 12st. 7lbs. Arab and C. B'ss catchweights over 10st. 7lbs. Ponies 13.3 band under catch weights over 12st. and 10st. in respective classes. Colours to be worn. Six starters or no race. Cup value Rs. 45 presented by the Bombay Light Horse.

If time permits a Balaclava Melee or Bolster Fight on horseback closed to the Light Horse will be held.

Entrance free for all events, and in all events where there are eight or more starters, or in the case of the Wantage eight or more teams competing second prizes will be given.

The Committee reserve to themselves the right of accepting or refusing any entry, and any questions or disputes will be settled by the Committee whose decision shall be final.

All events should be sent in writing on or before 12 a.m. on Thursday April 5th to either of the Honorary Secretaries.

SERGT. RIVERS SMITH,
CORPL. ROME,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. R. RUBATTINO.

The following is the list of passangers per s. s. R Rubattino, sailing to-day from V. Dock No. 1 shed Passengars are requested to be on board not later than 7-30 a.m.:—

To Genoa.

Baldwin, Major and Mrs G M
Boggs Rev and Mrs W. H.
Boggs Miss
Boscolo, Mr and Mrs and two girls.
Burfoot, Mr H J.
Cappel, Mr E L
Dalgado, Mr E
Dalgado, Mr P R
Frances Paut, Rev Mother,
Gallagher, Miss N
Goluenberg, Mrs M
Harrison, Mr H
Henry, Mr and Mrs E K
Herbert, Mrs L, infant and English nurse
Herbert, Miss
Johnson, Rev W F
Johnson, Miss and 2 children
Kennedy, Mr and Mrs A B and two children

Loopold. Rev Father
Macpherson. Hon Justice Sir Wm
Mary Antonis, Rev Mother
Mary Josepha, Rev Sister
Marry Theresa, Rev Mother
Melling, Mr and Mrs J. and one child
Orton, Mr J B
Pelli, Mr E
Piper, Miss
Rawson, Mr C
Sandys, E T. col
Sandys Lt.
Snowden Mr and Mrs L.
Tridea Mr A.
Warlow, Rev and Mrs E S and 3 children
Warwick, Mrs Spencer and 2 children.

To Naples.

Pins, Rev Father
Radies, Mr and Mrs E H. 1 child and sister-in-law

To Brindisi.

Caccarini. Mr F
Self. Mr and Mrs F G

To Port Said.

Chelentis. Mr and Mrs Theo and Infant.
Demetrius. Mrs Klemis Mr A

To Suez.

Comfort. Mrs E B

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 28TH OF MARCH, 1900.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min., temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·848	W	3	94·6	65·1	56	..	0·96	−2·37
Sirsa	29·821	NW	6	98·8	69·6	39	..	0·11	−1·78
Delhi	28·829	WNW	3	96·2	75·1	45	...	1·39	−1·37
Agra	29·823	Calm	2	99·0	73·4	39	...	0·57	−0·72
Cawnpore	29·810	WSW	0	100·9	67·6	35	..	1·70	...
Allahabad	29·792	Calm	2	101·1	68·8	43	...	4·99	+3·06
Jhansi	29·831	N	3	101·8	77·1	21	...	1·01	−0·50
Jacobabad	29·920	Calm	4	98·0	71·1	54	...	0·11	−0·94
Karachi	29·902	WSW	10	87·9	73·2	81	...	0·18	−1·33
Jeypore	29·872	Calm	4	93·2	72·1	41	...	0·06	−1·55
Ajmere	29·872	Calm	6	94·9	73·6	47	...	0·12	−1·20
Deesa	29·891	NNW	9	99·6	72·5	60	...	0·00	−0·53
Ahmedabad	29·897	NW	3	100·2	72·1	50	...	0·08	...
Bhuj	29·923	NNW	11	97·3	68·9	66	..	0·00	−0·39
Jamnagar	29·940	W	17	93·0	70·2	80	...	0·01	...
Rajkot	29·937	W	12	98·9	69·8	84	...	0·00	−0·53
Bhownagar Para	29·899	NW	7	97·6	67·7	47	...	0·01	...
Veraval	29·912	NW	10	82·5	70·3	83	...	0·01	...
Neemuch	29·882	NW	7	96·5	67·0	41	...	0·01	−1·02
Indore	29·884	Calm	4	95·8	68·1	38	...	0·00	−1·03
Saugor	29·842	W	1	[illegible]	73·1	42	...	0·42	−2·05
Jubulpore	29·822	SW	4	102·0	70·6	32	...	2·31	−0·30
Hoshangabad	29·882	SW	[illegible]	101·6	73·7	62	...	0·36	−1·58
Khandwa	29·887	NW	7	102·2	72·6	21	...	0·26	−1·11
Raipur	29·778	SW	10	97·4	78·6	49	...	2·07	−0·12
Nagpur	29·860	WNW	6	105·2	74·6	25	...	0·51	−2·44
Amraoti	29·871	WNW	6	103·2	80·2	39	...	0·05	−2·25
Akola	29·892	NW	5	101·7	74·7	25	...	0·03	−2·76
Surat	29·904	N	3	99·2	71·5	50	...	0·00	−0·25
Malegaon	29·888	NW	6	100·4	68·3	34	...	0·01	−1·23
Bombay	29·924	NW	10	85·8	75·5	84	...	0·00	−0·91
Poona	29·923	NW	10	101·5	64·9	46	...	0·01	−1·68
Ahmednagar	29·906	NE	8	96·9	68·4	55	...	0·00	...
Aurangabad	...	S	12	98·9	73·7	22	...	0·12	...
Sholapur	29·843	NNE	9	104·2	78·9	18	...	0·00	−2·21
Ratnagiri	29·900	NNW	8	85·4	76·9	72	...	1·25	+0·45
Belgaum	29·873	WNW	11	96·3	65·3	33	...	0·00	−2·60
Goa	29·924	N	11	84·0	76·9	74	...	0·06	...
Karwar	29·929	N	7	86·2	73·5	79	...	0·68	−2·74
Mangalore	29·922	Calm	3	87·8	76·4	73	...	0·03	−3·69
Calicut	29·912	N	7	89·2	77·0	74	...	0·11	−7·04
Cochin	29·913	NNE	...	92·5	79·6	74	..	4·28	−7·20
Bangalore	29·846	WSW	8	95·3	71·8	66	...	[illegible]	−4·70
Secunderabad	29·819	E	10	103·7	76·4	55	...	0·01	−2·88
Masulipatam	29·892	SSE	8	93·6	75·1	79	...	0·00	−8·54
Bellary	29·860	W	4	104·2	79·8	36	...	0·15	−2·49
Cuddapah	29·855	SSE	6	100·2	79·9	53	...	0·45	−5·54
Madras	29·893	SSW	7	90·5	74·5	76	...	2·13	−17·80
Coimbatore	29·946	E	1	98·9	72·6	78	...	6·10	×0·12
Trichinopoly	29·930	C	4	102·3	77·8	77	...	1·96	−7·64
Negapatam	29·891	SE	13	90·0	77·4	79	...	12·18	−18·71
Colombo	29·916	SE	7	95·5	75·5	85	...	17·44	−11·31
Aden	29·915	E	26	87·8	79·3	80	...	1·46	−1·00

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased over the whole country the fall being brisk to rapid in many places. Readings are highest at and about Coimbatore, and lo west in the Central and North-West Provinces. Gradients are slight.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Cochin, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Coimbatore and Negapatam, while north-westerly to south-westerly breezes or calms are reported from other places. The force has been fresh to strong in Gujarat and Kathiawar, and moderate to light elsewhere.

The maximum temperature is from 3° to 5° in excess of the normal at Lahore, Sirsa, Jhansi, Jeypore, Jubbulpore, Nagpur, Akola, Bangalore Secunderabad, and Trichinopoly, and the minimum 5° to 9° in Rajputana, the Punjab and Berar, and at Jacobabad, Jhansi, Deesa, Saugor, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Raipur, Sholapur and Bangalore. The highest temperature in the shade was 106° at Cuddepah, and the lowest 65° at Lahore, Poona and Belgaum.

Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are partially clouded at Khandwa, Nagpur, Poona, Aurangabad, Goa, Mangalore, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Madras, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Colombo.

Forty cents of rain have fallen at Colombo.

Fine weather with passing clouds prevails everywhere.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, MARCH 28.

Wednesday: Pressure has fallen briskly to rapidly over the whole of the Indian region, the fall amounting to two-tenths of an inch in North-West Punjab. Pressure is now normal or in slight to moderate excess everywhere. The understorms are reported from stations in North-East India and light showers have also been received at Toungoo, Dera Ismail Khan, Tinnevelly and Colombo. Balasore has received two inches and Silchar three quarters of an inch. Mean temperature is normal or in slight defect on the East and West Coasts and in general excess elsewhere. It is from four to five degrees above normal in the North-Western Provinces, Rajputana and Berar. A low pressure area along hills in North-Western Provinces, which has formed during the past 24 hours, is determining the winds to the South to East over the whole of the North-East of India.

LESSONS OF THE WAR.

Have the Boer accounts of their losses in the west been correct? asks the "Army and Navy Gazette" For months General Cronje's force successfully resisted Lord Methuen's Army, and at Belmont, Graspan, the Modder River, and Magersfontein, claimed victory; yet, when it surrendered to Lord Roberts it numbered only 4,000 men. True the losses before Kimberley in the various engagements with the relieving columns, and in the masterly retreat which ended at Paardeberg, must have been heavy, and the number of Free Staters, who stole away to their homes, too, must have been considerable, or the Transvaaler prisoners would not outnumber the Free Staters nearly two to one; nevertheless it is imposible to account for the ten or fifteen thousand Boers who were supposed to have been behind the trenches at Magersfontein. The truth is, as we underestimated the strength of the Boers on the outbreak of the war, so we have overestimated their strength since the investment of Ladysmith. The enormous losses due to our artillery fire, which figured so largely in official despatches, had no existence except in our imagination. As Mr. Ralph, with American shrewdness pointed out some time ago, if the artillery fire of the enemy does us little or no damage, it is more than likely that our artillery fire was no more effective in the Boer trenches, which have been swept so often on paper. The fact is, modern weapons of precision favour defensive tactics enormously, as the successful resistance of Mafeking and Kimberley prove beyond question. The smallness of General Cronje's force illustrates the same lesson. It was only overcome by superior strategy and tactics, large masses of men, and greater mobility. If the numbers of the Boer Army were something of a surprise, the absence of German officers, who are legion according to not a few critics, is more so. General Albrecht is indeed a German, but he is a naturalised Free Stater, and has a distinguished Colonial career.

The "Militar-Wochenblatt" devotes an article to the Boer war in relation to European armies, and, although laying great stress upon the very special conditions that prevail in the present theatre of operations, it has arrived at the important conclusion that the existing conception of the attack must be greatly modified. In the presence of modern weapons it appears to the "Wochenblatt" practically impossible to make frontal attacks with success or even to gain an ascendancy over the defending artillery. From the events of Magersfontein, and again of Colenso, Spion Kop, and Vaal Krantz, our contemporary arrives at the conclusion that the moral of the Boers was not broken by the tremendous fire to which they were subjected. In Germany, as elsewhere, the first phase of an attack has taken the form of conquering the enemy's gunfire, followed by an attempt to demoralise the fighting line of the defenders by heavy shelling, so that it might be possible for infantry to advance in fairly favourable conditions. The lesson to be drawn from events in South Africa, according to the "Wochenblatt," is that this view of the attack can no longer be held, since modern weapons have given something like absolute ascendancy to the tactical defensive. The German organ does not, however, hold that the defensive can finally prevail. It reproaches the Boers for their want of means to assume the offensive, and points out that even if Ladysmith had surrendered, and the relieving column in Natal had been destroyed, it would still have been impossible for General Joubert to operate successfully against the large forces Lord Roberts has in the field.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Sheikh, 2,828 tons, Captain J Jones, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

The Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Maria Teresa, 1922 tons Captain J Rassovich, sailed ysterday for Bassein via Colombo in ballast.

The B I S N Co's s. s. Rajpootana, 1,312 tons, Captain G A Shepherd, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 28th February via coast ports, with a general cargo and Mr. and Mrs Buchli and three children, Rev and Mrs, Bucher and three children and 18 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's s s Pemba, 986 tons, Caplain P H Martyr, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Viaux, Mr M Sala, Mr Abdoola bin Essa, Dr Werner, Mr Jassim Hajee Alli, Mrs Fatma Abdoals, Mr Dawood bin Balal, Mr Shaker, Hajee Mahamood. Mr Jungiram the Secretary of Mr Viaux, Mr Abdool Latiff, Mr Abdool, Razack Mahomed, Mr Mahomed bin A Rehman, Mr Hamood Burgash, Mr Ebrahim Sale and 85 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MARCH 28.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Tenasserim		T Y Greet			Receiving Hulk
Abyssinia		do			Turret-ship
Magdala		do			Turret-ship
Plassy		do			Torpedo Catcher
Assaye		Coats			Do
H M S Eclipse		P W Bush			Flag Ship
H M S Melpomene		Denison			Royal Navy
Dalhousie		Vines	Wet Basin		R I M S
R I M S Minto		McArthur			Royal Indian
Bengo		Guerreiro			Port. Gunboat
Juba	134	Wilson			M M & Co
Amra	171	Steuart			M M & Co
Ship Ladakh	1908	Hannah			Standard Oil Co
Fultala	2690	Cove			Transport
Pemba	993	Martyr			M M & Co
Clyde	2198	Street	Aden	14-4	P & O S N Co
Adana	590	Smith			M M & Co
Rajpootana	1312	Shepherd			M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
28	Rajpootana s	Shepherd	Calcutta, Feb 26.
	H. M. S. Assaye	Coates	Karachi.
	Bancoora s	Warrington	Moulmein.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Chusan s	Denny	Shanghai.
	King Arthur s	Davison	Jeddah, &c.
	R I M S Canning	Piffard	Karachi.
	Maria Teresa s	Rassovich	Bassein.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Pemba, Martyr, for Persian Gulf.
" Sheikh, Jones, for Calcutta.
" R Rubattino, D'Costa, for Genoa, &c.

The steamer Adana, entered for loading yesterday for Calcutta, &c.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 29th March, 1900.

1. Members who have not already returned their arms and equipment to Head-Quarters, are requested to do so as early as possible and not later than the 31st instant.

2. The Competition tor the "Presidency" Medal and "Tent Memorial Challenge Cup will be held at Cooria on Tuesday next the 3rd proximo. All marksmen are elegible to compete a complete list of which will be published in orders on Monday next.

3. The "Highland Challenge Cup" presented by C. E. Phillimore, Esq., will be fired for at Cooria on Tuesday next the 3rd proximo.

Conditions.—Open only to Adult Members with less than 5 years service. (Cadet service not to count.) Distance—200 and 500 yards. Position—200 yards standing; 500 yards any Military. No. of shots—Seven, and one sighting shot at each distance.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 29th March, 1900.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

No 1 Company (Town Hall Compound) Sub divisional 10 inch R M L gun drill.

To-day No 4 Sub division at 8-45 p.m., No 1 Sub division at 9 30 p.m.

No. 2 Company at Nesbit Road Head-quarters.

To-day and To-morrow 10 inch R M G Sub divisional drills at 8-15 p.m.

2. There will be class firing at Cooria on 30th and 31st instant. Trains leave the Victoria Terminus at 5-30 and 6 a.m. (local time) and Byculla 12 minutes later in each case. Members who have not already done so should endeavour to Fire their class on one of the above dates as the season close on the 31st inst.

3. The Wheel Cup Competition will take place at Mahaluxmi Fort on Saturday next the 31st inst, Fall in at Scandal Point at 4-15 p.m., sharp.

Dress:—Drill order without arms, putties to be worn.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

Odol
THE BEST FOR THE TEETH

THE FOE TO TOOTHACHE

It is a pity that it is impossible to copy in an enlarged form the many kinds of microbes which infest the mouth and hollow teeth in all their hideous repulsiveness. Those people who will not be taught that the mouth *must be* absolutely cleansed and rinsed daily with an antiseptic fluid, would be so disgusted that they would immediately accustom themselves to an antiseptic care of the teeth. Tooth-paste and tooth-powder alone are *absolutely inadequate* for cleansing the teeth, as the seats of decomposition—the hollows of decayed teeth, the backs of double teeth, etc.—remain untouched, and it is just these that need regular cleansing every day. This is without doubt only possible by means of a mouth-bath. For this purpose Odol is the most appropriate, as it is *the only dentifrice which has been proved to have an absolutely certain antiseptic effect.*

The *Perfect* Dentifrice must fulfil *six* conditions It must be innocuous, neutral, without ill-effect on the sensitive mucous membranes, deodorizing, refreshing, and antiseptic. All these requirements are fully met by Odol (see *Dental Journal*, 1894, No. 29).

The *Medical Gazette* has "no hesitation in asserting that there is no better preparation the Teeth and Mouth known." That Journal holds "an extensive use of Odol to be *eminently desirable.*" The use of Odol ensures

BEAUTIFUL TEETH,
SOUND TEETH,
WHOLESOME BREATH!

FOR SALE IN BOMBAY BY:—TREACHER & Co. Ld. THOMSON & TAYLOR, KEMP & Co. BEYNON & Co., V. FUCILE & Co., N. POWELL & Co. and J. D. WARDEN, 117, BAZAAR GATE STREET; POONA:—BEYNON & Co. IGATPURA, LONAULI, AND BHUSAWAL:—CO OPERATIVE STORES; and all first-class Chemists.

WHOLESALE:—BERTIE-SMITH & Co., 23 to 31, Apollo Street, Bombay, Sole Consignees for British-India.

WRITERS AND READERS.

THE admirers of Mr. Meredith may be curious for tidings of the new volume of verse by him, of which mention was made here some time ago. The volume is well advanced and is certain to be published before the autumn. It will contain a number of poems that have not been printed at all, while the remainder have appeared from time to time in magazines and periodicals. Mr. Meredith is in very good health.

It may be noted that the new edition of Mr. Le Gallienne's appreciation of Mr. Merrdith is just coming out. The bibliography which Mr. Lane contributes to the book has been carried up to the present date. Mr. Le Gallienne writes a postscript on Mr. Meredith's work, since the appreciation appeared eight years ago. He notes as a personal item that Mr. Meredith's printed letters are provokingly scarce: "I only know of six, four of which are fragmentary." Mr. Le Gallienne thinks those who have had the privilege of reading Mr. Meredith's letters will agree with him that they best mirror the man.

There is to be issued by Messrs. Bell a new edition, in three or four volumes, of Gray's letters. The edition is being edited by the Rev. Duncan C. Tovey, some time Clark Lecturer at Trinity College, Cambridge. It will be fuller than any collection that has yet been issued, fresh letters having recently been found. The correspondence which took place between the poet and Mason is to be given in full, and, indeed, nothing that is worth giving will be omitted. The author of the "Elegy" has always been regarded as one of the English masters of epistolary writing.

It was the intention of Sir William White to revise, and where necessary enlarge his wellknown book on naval architecture. He finds, however, that his work at the Admiralty just now does not permit him leisure even for this task. To meet the steady demand for the book Mr. Murray has, therefore, arranged to bring out a new edition of it—the fourth—practically in its old shape. Any really necessary alterations have been made, but we shall have to wait a little for the work as Sir William White means to recast it. No book, perhaps, deals so authoritatively with man-of-war construction.

Omar Khayyam's vogue in this country ought to be assured against all time, for he is to have a concordance. Mr. J. R. Tutin, a well-known bibliographer, has been engaged on this service to FitzGerald's translation. He finds an apt motto for the volume in Omar's lines;—'Waste not your hour, nor in the vain pursuit. Of this and that, endeavour and dispute.' A full index is given to the use of every separate and distinct word in FitzGerald's most familiar version. The concordance, which Messrs. Macmillan will issue in a few days, is also an adequate guide to FitzGerald's other versions.

American magazines make a feature of new biographies of men who have played stirring parts in the world's history. Thus, a monograph of Alexander the Great, which President, Wheeler, of California University, wrote for the Heroes of the Nations Series, appeared serially in the "Century." Now Messrs. Putnam are issuing it as a book, which, apart from the personal record, may, in the author's sub-title, be described as a study of "the merging of East and West in universal history." President Wheeler holds that no single personality, except the carpenter's son of Nazareth, has done so much as Alexander of Macedon to make the world of civilisation we live in what it is. To-day President Wheeler sees the last barriers between East and West being broken down.

Miss Wilkins's new volume of New England stories will be published here during next week. It is entitled "The Love of Parson Lord."—"John Strange Winter" has written a novel entitled "The Money Sense." It will appear in the course of the spring.—Dr. St. George Mivart's novel "Castle and Manor" will be published by Messrs. Sands on an early date. As the title might suggest, it is largely a story of country life. The American novelist, Mr. R. W. Chambers recently finished a story called "Outsiders." Arrangements have been made for its appearance here. "Two Summers," a novel by Mr. Glenny Wilson, who is already known for one or two stories, will be published by Messrs. Harper. Messrs. Jarrold propose to issue some of their most popular novels as a special two-shilling series. Mr. Macqueen will publish a novel by Frank Barrett, entitled "Breaking the Shackles."

We move indeed. The post of dramatic critic of the *Times*, which has virtually been in commission since the death of Mr. Nisbet, has gone to Mr. A. B. Walkley, formerly of the *Star*, and rumour has in mind other changes in the internal arrangements of Printing House Square. Some time after the death of Mr. Nisbet, Mr. William Archer upbraided our leading journal upon its neglect to appoint any dramatic authority of genuine eminence as successor. Here (he told us in effect) you had the primacy of dramatic criticism vacant—a post which in France would be disposed of with the anxiety attaching to the bestowal of a Ministerial portfolio—and nobody seemed to care two straws who got it. Mr. Archer's advice has seemingly been taken to heart. There is no gainsaying the piquancy of the work which Mr. Walkley has done as "Spectator" of the *Star*. It will be interesting to observe if he is allowed the same freedom of method and lightness of touch in the work of his new post.

The law is really a terror, not only to the wicked, but even to the just man pursuing quietly the even tenor of his way. The Press has had bitter experience of the law of libel, and the publisher has also reason for inward trepidation when the word "libel" is spoken. But now the honest tradesman who simply circulates the book which another has written and another published is held to be liable in damages should the book he circulates contain a libel on any individual within the three kingdoms. Messrs. Mudie circulated through their select library a book entitled "The Life and Works of Emin Pasha." Mr. Vizetelly sued them for circulating a book which contained a statement to which he took strong personal objection. He has won his case, and has been awarded £100 damages. Obviously the law of libel is in urgent need of amendment. If the man who circulates a book is liable in damages for any libel it may contain, why not the bookseller? And if the bookseller, why not the bookbuyer?

Mr. W. L. Courtney recently delivered three lectures at the Royal Institution on "The Idea of Targedy" in the drama. These are to be published as a small volume by Messrs. Constable during the present month. Another dramatic book, called "The Manchester Stage," is announced by the same firm. It consists of a selection of criticisms, covering a number of years, on the visits of distinguished actors and actresses to Manchester. The articles, which appeared in the "Manchester Guardian," are by three writers, Mr. W. T. Arnold, Mr. Oliver Elton, and Mr. C. F. Montague.

Putnam's Heroes of the Reformation Series is to be extended by the addition of a volume containing the biographies of two men who played important parts in Reformation history, but who were not in the front rank. The first of these is Balthasar Hubmaier, who was the theologian of the Baptist party in Germany and Switzerland. Professor Vedder, an American scholar, who has made Hubmaier a special study, will write of him. The other Reformation worthy is Faustus Socinus, who was the theologian of the Unitarian party. The author of this memoir is an Englishman, Principal Gordon, of the Unitarian Home Missionary College, Manchester. He also has long studied his subject.

The family to which Mr. John Drew, the American actor, belongs has long been associated with the stage. He notes this in the autobiographical sketch of his mother which Messrs. Chapman are just bringing out here. He thinks that the record of a life reaching over seventy years of the dramatic history of America cannot be without interest to all who have at heart the development of art at its best. Mrs. John Drew managed a theatrical stock company for years with much success, so showing business abilities apart from her gifts as an actress. Mr. Drew speaks touchingly of her as a mother, and mentions that in the first instance this volume was written for the reading of her children and grand-children.

Mr. Traill's book of dialogues, as he revised and added to it just before his death, has already gone into a second edition. The art volume treating of "Line and Form," on which Mr. Walter Crane has been engaged, will not be published until the autumn. Mr. Rowland Ward is publishing a fully-illustrated volume on sport in Central Asia by Prince Demidoff, the author of "Hunting Trips in the Caucasus." Russia more and more attracts attention in English literature. Mr. Hector H. Munro has written a work entitled "The Rise of the Russian Empire." Mr. Grant Richards will publish it. Next month Messrs. Bell are to add to their All-England Series a volume on croquet. It is by Colonel the Hon. Henry C. Needham, the secretary of the United All-England Croquet Association. Three volumes are forthcoming in Dent's Haddon Hall Library on the subjects of forestry, hunting, and outdoor games. Mr. Edmund Selous is to contribute to the series a volume on English birds. "In Time of War," a selection of poems by the late Archbishop Trench, is being issued by Messrs Kegan Paul. Mr. F. W. Mayers writes a preface.

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"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.
The Late LORD CLYDE said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
N.B. Indispensable to Residents Abroad.
A Celebrated Physician says:—"I always prescribed it with almost universal success in those complaints which are engendered in Tropical Climates, and no one should be without it."
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HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it THE BEST.
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FULL NOURISHMENT. PARTLY PREDIGESTED. STERILIZED.
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Of all Chemists and Stores.

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THE VERY FINEST DRESSING.
SPECIALLY PREPARED AND DELICATELY PERFUMED.
RESTORES THE HAIR.
PROMOTES THE GROWTH.
ARRESTS THE FALL.
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Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
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Terrible Feelings. Loss of Sleep.
Impurities often accumulate in the blood until they produce the most dangerous symptoms of poisoning. The appetite is lost, digestion weakened, and nerves exhausted.
Mrs. F. Flynn, of Adelaide, So. Australia, sends us her photograph and says:
"I used to have terrible feelings come over me. The doctors could do me no good. I could not sleep, my appetite left me, and I was a most miserable woman indeed. Having read of
AYER'S Sarsaparilla
I thought I would try it. To my great surprise, after taking only two bottles I found myself very much better in every way. After taking six bottles all my disagreeable feelings left me, and I was completely cured."
If your bowels are constipated, take Ayer's Pills. They are gentle and sure. They cure biliousness, dyspepsia, and sick headache. Take them with Ayer's Sarsaparilla; one aids the other.
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Agent for Bombay.—KEMP & Co. Ld.

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A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Pennyroyal, &c.
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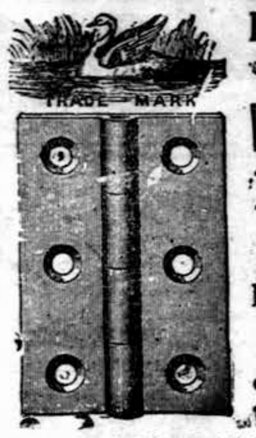
MARTIN, Pharm Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENG



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Agents Wanted.
"Stocked by H. H. VAISHY & Co.,
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We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.
With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.
THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS
PETER MOLLER'S HYDROXYL-FREE COD LIVER OIL.
The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations*." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.
The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process. one could not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."
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Late Hours, Fagged, Unnatural Excitement, breathing Impure Air, too rich food, Alcoholic drink, Gouty, Rheumatic, and other blood poisons, Fevers, Chills, Feverish Colds, Throat Irritation, Sleeplessness, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Skin Eruptions, want of appetite, Sourness of Stomach, &c., &c;—Use
ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'
Pleasant, Soothing, Cooling, Health-giving, Refreshing, and Invigorating.
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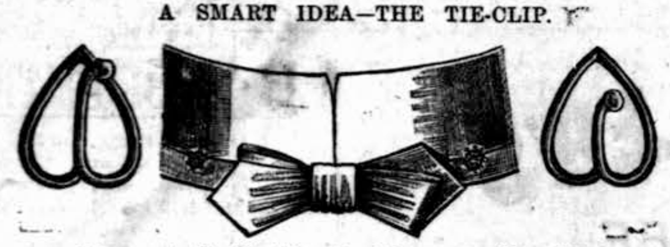

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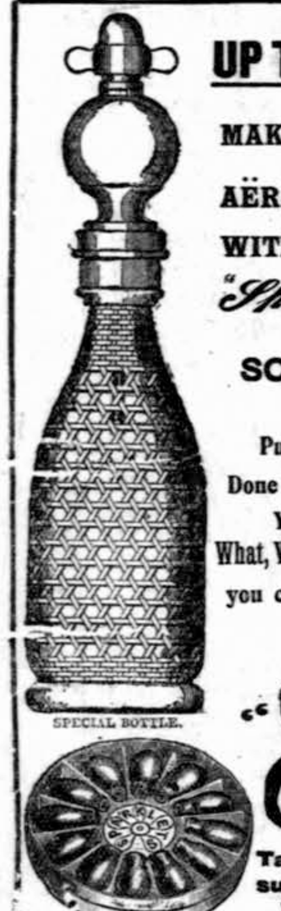

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